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65TH ANNIVERSARY

CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO.
M O D E S T O , C A L I F O R N I A

GARDEN BOOK

1930



Beauty around the Home

Beautiful home surroundings are now considered as necessary as beautiful home furnishings. Our first interest in gardening, of course, is to have a beautiful setting for our house and to have a pleasing spot in which to work and play. Also as a matter of pride and civic duty we should do our part to create as much beauty as possible in the neighborhood in which we live. By building a beautiful garden we are inspiring others to do likewise. Thus from a nucleus of one garden well planned and carefully planted a community with charming home grounds may be developed.

The rewards for the development of a beautiful garden are many. The greatest reward is the joy of living in congenial surroundings. Another important reward comes from the healthy nature of gardening work. There is no hobby more delightful than gardening nor any that is more conducive to health of body and mind. There is also a pecuniary reward. The cost of planting the average home grounds is not great, yet the increase in value over the unplanted home is ample reason for planting if no other reason existed.

For sixty-five years the California Nursery Company has assisted a steadily increasing number of friends and customers in their efforts to create beauty around their homes. On the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of our nursery we again offer to you the benefit of our many years experience in the development of home and orchard plantings. If we can help you in any way we will be happy to have you write us or call at our nursery.



California Nursery Company

GEORGE C. ROEDING, JR.
President and Manager



Inexpensive shrubs created this quiet nook



A tall boundary planting insures privacy

The Outdoor Living Room

THE BACK YARD of yesterday is becoming the outdoor living room of today. For too long it has been the practice to strive for beauty in the planting of the front yard which can be admired by the passer-by and to neglect to plan for beauty in the arrangement of the rear yard. Household duties would lose a great deal of their monotony if the windows at the rear of the house overlooked a charming garden instead of the usual drab and uninteresting view.

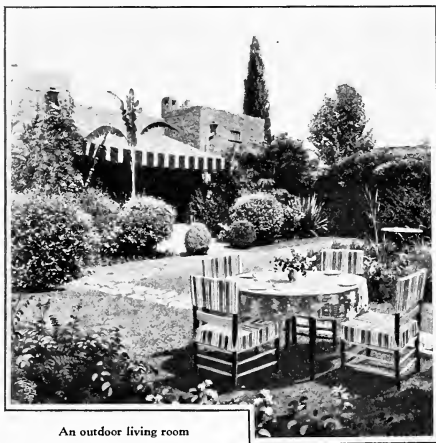
No matter how lovely your front yard may be, you will hardly feel like using it as an outdoor living room. For this purpose it is well to develop a side yard or back yard along intimate, informal lines. The first requisite is a hedge or screen to make the walls of the room. Where space permits, plant a few shade trees. Fruit trees are admirable for this purpose in the outdoor living room. Gay colored flowering shrubs will add fragrance and color. These may be supplemented by the use of a few carefully selected bulbs or annuals. Adherence to a definite color scheme will add materially to the effectiveness of the finished planting, especially if the garden is developed along formal lines.

Should the available space be small, formal treatment may be advisable. A trimmed hedge contin-

uing the lines of the house may provide the walls. Stepping stones may lead across a tiny lawn past a sundial or bird bath to a lily pool or a garden seat under a vine-covered pergola.

Charming rustic garden furniture may be purchased for this room, or if you are ingenious you can make your own out of discarded pieces. This outdoor living room will provide an ideal place for small children to romp and play. The busy housewife may rest here and satisfy the back-to-nature longing that all of us have at times. The men folk will enjoy resting here after a strenuous day. Or what more delightful place could be imagined to entertain your friends on sunny, summer days.

Send us a rough sketch of your back yard, giving dimensions and showing present planting, if any, and we will be glad to suggest a plan for your outdoor living room. It is also important that you give us the color of the house. If you will state the sum of money you are prepared to spend, we will develop a plan that will keep within the limit you set. You will be agreeably surprised at the results to be obtained from the expenditure of even a small amount for the furnishing of this important addition to your home.



An outdoor living room



In this planting conifers are used effectively as a screen. For this purpose pines are our best and quickest growing trees. We can supply trees from 10 to 30 feet high where immediate effect is wanted.

Coniferous Evergreens

ABIES. Firs

A genus of about 25 species, native to northern regions; all bear seeds at an early age; most all are hardy, and about one-third of the known species are native to the Pacific Coast region. Those here listed do admirably in parks and gardens.

Abies concolor. WHITE FIR. This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drought and heat. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

A. firma. JAPANESE FIR. An erect tree of great beauty and rapid growth; very ornamental and desirable. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$8.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$7.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00.

ARAUCARIA

There are some 12 species native to Australia, South America and Pacific Islands. In the warmer regions they are grown in the open, and while still young as pot plants for interior decoration.

Araucaria bidwilli. BUNYA-BUNYA TREE. A handsome conifer native of Australia, which does well in all sections of the state. Fine as a single specimen and planted in groups where space permits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25; 3 gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 90c.

A. gracilis. One of the most beautiful and graceful of this interesting family of plants. Well adapted for indoor culture but is not tolerant of frost. Potted, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

A. imbricata. MONKEY PUZZLE. Hardy tree of unusual appearance. Trunk straight; blunt branches in regular whorls; branchlets, long, slender and drooping; leaves, sharp, triangular, overlapping like shingles. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50; 5 gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

A. rulei compacta. A strikingly beautiful plant with silvery green foliage; branches are arranged in tiers. A very decorative house plant. Potted, 18 to 24 in., \$5.00.

CEDRUS. Cedars

The varieties mentioned possess exceptional values for park and garden, street and boulevard planting. All do well in California, and the warmer sections of the United States.

Cedrus atlantica. MT. ATLAS CEDAR. Large trees of open growth and pyramidal in form. Hardy and very widely planted. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$9.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

C. atlantica glauca. BLUE MT. ATLAS CEDAR. A variety with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young, the growth is irregular, but later becomes symmetrical and compact. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00.

C. deodara. INDIAN CEDAR. TREE OF THE GODS. One of the most popular park and avenue trees in California; carrying its limbs somewhat horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground, which makes it a favorite for specimen planting. (See illustration in color on back cover.) Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$9.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

C. libani. CEDAR OF LEBANON. Foliage dark green, growth massive and picturesque. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$9.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Trees with a yew-like foliage, hence the name "False Yew"; growth upright and columnar, admirable for individual planting on small places.

Cephalotaxus fortunei. FORTUNE'S YEW. A dense shrub or bushy tree, fine for grouping and rock work. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

C. pedunculata fastigiata. KOREAN YEW. Habit distinct and individual, compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Useful in the adornment of small places. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



CHAMAECYPARIS

Hardy coniferous evergreen trees adapted to a wide range of uses in park and garden making, while the dwarf varieties also find favor for indoor decorations as pot plants. Also known as "Flat-Branded Cypress."

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. LAWSON CYPRESS. A handsome pyramidal tree with short and spreading branches; branchlets crowded, pendulous, fern-like and feathery. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

C. lawsoniana alumi. SCARAB CYPRESS. A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage decidedly glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. GREEN COLUMN CYPRESS. Habit fastigate and tapering; foliage a clear rich green with no glaucous markings. Ornamental and distinct. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

C. lawsoniana filifera. THREAD-LIKE CYPRESS. Distinct; branchlets long, slender and thread-like; leaves closely overlapping; plant graceful and handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25.

C. lawsoniana glauca coerulea. Compact form and silvery blue foliage. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

C. lawsoniana pendula. WEEPING LAWSON. A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.75; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

C. obtusa. JAPANESE CYPRESS. The famous miniature variety; horizontal branches with fern-like tufts of bright green and shining foliage. Potted, 8 to 12 in., \$5.00.

C. obtusa aurea. GOLDEN JAPANESE CYPRESS. A dwarf variety of spreading habit; foliage golden tinted and fern-like; fine for rockeries. Potted, 8 to 12 in., \$5.00.

C. obtusa lycopodioides. CLUBMOSS CYPRESS. Novel and distinct; foliage dark green; habit loose and spreading; tufted ends of branches resemble cockscombs. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00.

C. obtusa decussata. Dwarf type of low growing habit with bluish-green feathery foliage. Desirable for tub culture or mass effects. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

C. pisifera plumosa viridis. PLUME RETINOSPORA. Small tree of conical outline with deep green, fern-like foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75.

CRYPTOTERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. JAPANESE CEDAR. A handsome rapid growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like, upward spreading branches. Balled, 9 to 10 ft., \$5.00; 8 to 9 ft., \$4.50; 7 to 8 ft., \$4.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$3.50. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

C. japonica elegans. PLUME CEDAR. Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

C. japonica nana. A very dwarf, compact variety whose spread is double its height. Grows very slowly; foliage is dense and velvety. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00.



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA
Lawson Cypress

CUPRESSUS

A genus of practical and ornamental usage as windbreaks, hedges, street trees, specimens in parks, gardens and also for grouping and for mass effects.

Cupressus arizonica. ARIZONA CYPRESS. Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; bark red; foliage silvery blue; tree handsome and of good form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA
ERECTA VIRIDIS
Green Column Cypress



CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA
LYCOPODIODES
Clubmoss Cypress



CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA
ALUMI
Scarab Cypress



C. benthami knightiana. KNIGHT'S CYPRESS. A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping, feathery and fern-like branchlets, and well distinguished by the glaucous, bluish hue of its foliage. Balled, 2 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

C. macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks, and as a shelter along the sandy seashore. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. ITALIAN CYPRESS. A tall, slender growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; fine for lining drives and landscape work. Balled, 10 to 12 ft., \$10.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$3.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

JUNIPERUS

Chiefly slow growing small trees with two kinds of foliage, namely, one needle-like, prickly and in whorls of three, the other scale-like, overlapping and arranged in four rows. Hardy and of wide uses in both home and public gardens.

Upright Varieties

Juniperus bermudiana. BERMUDA JUNIPER. Beautiful, small upright tree with deep green, needle-like foliage. Very suitable for entrance planting. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

J. californica glauca. CALIFORNIA JUNIPER. A pyramidal tree of medium size. Young foliage silvery, bluish-green. Of wide adaptability. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

J. communis hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Slender, erect, dense columnar growth. Foliage needle-like and very glaucous. Valuable where columnar tree of small size is desired. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

J. excelsa stricta. SPINY GREEK JUNIPER. A slow growing, small, conical tree of regular form. Foliage silvery and needle-like. Suitable for foundation planting. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA
Of symmetrical, columnar form



JUNIPERUS BERMUDIANA
A beautiful upright tree

J. virginiana keteleeri. Similar to Virginiana but more slender and with lighter green foliage. Can be sheared to compact, conical form. Slow growing; more beautiful and durable than cypress. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

PROSTRATE AND SPREADING VARIETIES

Sizes are determined by spread and not height.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. PFITZER'S JUNIPER. Of spreading habit with silvery-green foliage. Untrained plants make excellent ground cover; by staking, trees four to six feet high can be obtained. Useful for wide foundation plantings. Will stand considerable shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.00.

J. chinensis procumbens. CREEPING JAPANESE JUNIPER. A very prostrate form of less than 1 foot in height, but having a spread of 6 to 8 feet. The foliage is a beautiful bluish-green. Its numerous short branchlets and dense habit of growth make it unsurpassed as a ground cover. Exceptionally good for covering steep slopes. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

J. communis depressa. CREEPING JUNIPER. A very popular variety of Juniper which is much used for borders and rock gardens. It grows about two feet high, but its habit of growth is decidedly procumbent and sprawling. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. TAMARISK-LEAVED JUNIPER. A low growing, trailing variety of more symmetrical form than J. chinensis procumbens. It is densely branched and compact. The feathery foliage is a dark bluish-green color. The most beautiful juniper. Unexcelled for foundation planting; also very effective used in groups and masses. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.



JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA
Interesting tree of spreading habit



LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS
Incense Cedar

LIBOCEDRUS

Libocedrus decurrens. INCENSE CEDAR. A native of the Pacific Coast States. Of vigorous, compact growth with foliage similar to *Arbor Vitae*. A tall, slender, conical tree making a beautiful specimen. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

PICEA. Spruce

Symmetrical trees of straight, upright growth, widely popular in all classes of landscape gardening.

Picea excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. An extremely hardy and rapid grower; foliage in California a light green; cones large; branches with age graceful and drooping. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

P. pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. Tree regular, compact and pyramidal in form; foliage rigid, acute, and varying from green to silvery white. Beautiful as a specimen or planted in groups. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

P. pungens kosteriana. KOSTER'S SPRUCE. Handsome blue-white foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Balled, 3 to 3½ ft., \$15.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$12.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$10.00.

P. sitchensis. SITKA SPRUCE. Highly ornamental tree with handsome foliage. Of compact habit and slow growth. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

P. smithiana. HIMALAYAN SPRUCE. Trunk grows upright while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being decidedly drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender and soft; a tree of decided beauty and individuality. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$8.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

PINUS. Pine

No class of trees are more widely distributed than the pines, and no other class finds wider recognition under cultivated conditions. In public and private gardens, for wind-breaks, avenue purposes and wood lots they find wide usage.

Pinus canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PINE. One of our finest coniferous trees; leaves gathered in tufts all over the tree, giving it a striking appearance. Does well in all sections. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. A handsome tree for lawns and grouping in parks and gardens; branches slender and spreading; foliage grayish or bluish green; cones pendulous. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

P. halepensis. ALLEPO PINE. A rapid grower of spreading habit; leaves yellowish green and of medium length. Does well in all sections of California. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. mughus. A densely branched, dwarf tree; upper branches erect, lower ones decumbent; needles dark green and stiff. Valuable for rock gardens. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.00.

P. pinaster (P. maritima). CLUSTER PINE. A beautiful tree of pyramidal habit. Bark coarse and deeply furrowed. Leaves twisted, very long, bright green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25.

P. pinea. ITALIAN STONE PINE. Of slow growth; very symmetrical and compact; with age forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green in mature trees. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.25.

P. radiata. MONTEREY PINE. A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.



PICEA PUNGENS KOSTERIANA
Koster's Blue Spruce

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



PINUS RADIATA
The useful Monterey Pine

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus elongatus. FERN LEAF PINE. Resinous evergreen making a very handsome specimen tree. When young they are very beautiful and useful as house plants, as they will endure dark interiors better than any other plant. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

SEQUOIA. Redwood

The trees that give California distinction in tree life. Remarkable for their immense size, longevity and resistance to fire. Do well in all portions of the state, and particularly in the coastal region and the mountain plateaus.

Sequoia gigantea. CALIFORNIA BIG TREE. Handsome where the situation is ample either as a specimen or in groups. Tree has a straight trunk with thickly furnished branches. The opinion that it is a slow grower is erroneous; as a matter of fact in its younger stages it is a rapid grower. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

S. gigantea pendula. WEeping BIG TREE. Foliage identical with the preceding, only that the limbs grow downward and pressed closely to the trunk, giving it a narrow columnar form. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$5.00.

S. sempervirens. CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. Fine as a specimen and in mass effects. Branches stand out horizontally; leaves dark green with pale bands beneath. Should be more widely planted on this coast. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$7.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$6.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 5 gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

TAXODIUM

Taxodium distichum. BALD CYPRESS. A deciduous conifer. The famous Knee Cypress of the South. Tall tree of regular and symmetrical growth. Foliage somewhat similar to Redwood but more delicate, soft, and feathery and very light green. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

T. mucronatum. MONTEZUMA CYPRESS. General appearance very similar to the better known "Bald Cypress." Very delicate and graceful with fine, soft green foliage. Very beautiful and thrives well in California. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

TAXUS. Yew

A group of small to medium sized trees valuable in formal gardens, as specimen plants on the lawn, and for decorative purposes as pot plants.

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Tree or shrub with bushy head, densely branched, and covered with somber green leaves, but a rather slow grower. Balled, 4 to 4½ ft., \$12.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8.00.

T. baccata elegantissima. ELEGANT VARIEGATED YEW. Growth rather slow, but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated golden yellow, which becomes less pronounced as the season advances, but every leaf always shows variegations. Balled, 4 to 4½ ft., \$12.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8.00.

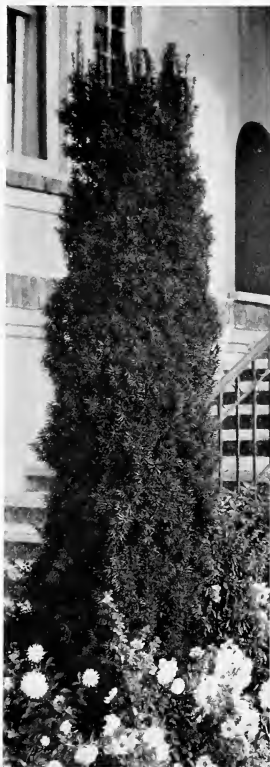
T. baccata erecta. ERECT YEW. Of compact, erect growth, similar to Irish Yew; but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not bear berries. Balled, 4 to 4½ ft., \$12.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8.00.

T. baccata fastigiata. IRISH YEW. Of upright growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches; foliage a very dark green; bears conspicuous red berries. Balled, 4 to 4½ ft., \$12.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8.00.

T. baccata fastigiata variegata. VARIEGATED IRISH YEW. In habit and form like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming creamy white as the season advances. A rare and remarkable conifer. Balled, 4 to 4½ ft., \$12.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8.00.



SEQUOIA GIGANTEA
California Big Tree



TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA
Irish Yew

T. baccata washingtoni. WASHINGTON GOLDEN YEW. Like the English Yew, only the foliage is a beautiful golden variegated; habit bushy; distinct and handsome. Balled, 4 to 4½ ft., \$12.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8.00.

T. cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. While distinct is still similar to English Yew. Probably a little faster grower; leaves broader and sharply pointed; bark reddish. Balled, 3½ to 4 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$8.00.

THUYA. Arbor Vitae

These comprise varieties of varying growth and appearance, but usually compact and symmetrical in shape. Branchlets generally flattened; leaves overlapping like scales; cones small. Fine in formal gardening, and as tub plants they last well and are attractive.

Thuya occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE. Of varying heights; foliage bright green. Valuable for indoor decorations and as specimens in formal gardening. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50.

T. occidentalis globosa. GLOBE ARBOR VITAE. A dwarf, dense, globular bush. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. Columnar upright habit; green cedar-like foliage; desirable where formal effects are essential; hardy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

T. occidentalis wareana siberica. WARE ARBOR VITAE. Distinct, when young globular in shape, but as it attains age, assumes a more upright habit. Foliage a handsome shade of sage green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

T. orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis aurea nana. BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright, lustrous, permanent yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

T. orientalis beverleyensis. Foliage golden green throughout the year. Grows into a narrow, stately column. Very use-



THUYA ORIENTALIS
Note the uniformity of these plants

ful for formal effects. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

T. orientalis compacta. COMPACT ORIENTAL ARBOR VITAE. Formal and decidedly attractive, hence a favorite everywhere. Quite dwarf; foliage bright green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

T. orientalis filiformis pendula. JAPANESE WEeping ARBOR VITAE. Somewhat unbragous in habit, branches pendulous; foliage a clear green and abundant. Fine as a specimen and for grouping. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

T. orientalis filiformis stricta. JAPANESE ARBOR VITAE. Without training assumes a globular form; foliage thread-like and light green in color. Unique in every way. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75.

T. orientalis meldensis. Pyramidal in shape and of dense growth; foliage a deep shade of green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

T. orientalis pyramidalis. ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. Of upright growth and columnar habit; foliage light green; desirable for formal effects. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

T. orientalis pyramidalis Bakeri. BAKER'S ARBOR VITAE. An improved variety of Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. Superior in every way to the type. Balled, 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

T. plicata. (T. gigantea). GIANT ARBOR VITAE. A rapid grower, with age becomes columnar; one of our popular native trees. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

T. plicata aurea. GOLDEN GIANT ARBOR VITAE. Foliage a deep golden color, otherwise like the preceding. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.



THUYA ORIENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS BAKERI
A tree of unusual beauty



Large Specimen Trees



THUJA OBTUSA AUREA
A specimen like this will add charm
to your garden

We have had remarkable success in transplanting these large specimen trees, and know that if they receive ordinary care from the planter they very rarely fail to grow.

There is more or less variation in the shape, symmetry, and furnishing of specimen trees, therefore, it is impossible to make definite prices on this class of stock. We invite a personal inspection of these specimen trees wherever this is possible. Where not practicable, we will make the selection and prices in keeping with the character of the specimen furnished.

For Immediate Effects in the Planting of Home Grounds, Parks and Gardens

It is not necessary to start your garden with all small trees. The judicious use of a few large trees will lend form and an effect of completeness to your planting.

For those who wish to give their gardens this more finished appearance we can supply specimen trees of many varieties.

These trees will vary in age from ten to thirty years. They have been carefully grown in our nursery and side-boxed in advance of taking them out of the ground so that they have well established root systems in their containers.

PLANT	BOX	HEIGHT	PRICE—EACH
Abies concolor.....	16" to 20"	6' to 10'	\$15.00 to \$45.00
Abies firma.....	14" to 20"	6' to 12'	10.00 to 35.00
Abies nordmanniana.....	16" to 20"	5' to 12'	20.00 to 125.00
Abies pinsapo.....	16" to 30"	6' to 18'	20.00 to 275.00
Arbutus unedo.....	24"	5' to 8'	20.00 to 25.00
Cedrus atlantica.....	20"	18'	85.00 to 150.00
Cedrus deodara.....	16" to 30"	10' to 30'	20.00 to 500.00
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana.....	16" to 18"	6' to 8'	15.00 to 25.00
Chamaecyparis bumilis.....	30"	6' to 8'	25.00 to 75.00
Cordylone indivisa.....	18" to 20"	8' to 9'	15.00 to 20.00
Cryptomeria japonica.....	20" to 30"	10' to 20'	30.00 to 50.00
Cryptomeria japonica elegans.....	16" to 20"	6' to 12'	10.00 to 25.00
Cupressus arizonica.....	14" to 20"	10' to 14'	15.00 to 20.00
Cupressus guadalupensis glauca.....	14" to 20"	10' to 14'	16.00 to 25.00
Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata.....	14" to 20"	10' to 14'	15.00 to 18.00
Ilex aquifolium.....	20" to 24"	3' to 6'	12.50 to 100.00
Laurus nobilis.....	16" to 20"	6' to 8'	15.00 to 20.00
Ligustrum japonicum.....	20"	6' to 7'	15.00 to 20.00
Magnolia grandiflora.....	16" to 18"	5' to 25'	12.00 to 400.00
Orange trees.....	24"	5' to 6'	20.00 to 30.00
Olive trees.....	18" to 36"	7' to 14'	35.00 to 200.00

PLANT	BOX	HEIGHT	PRICE—EACH
Phoenix canariensis.....	12" to 24"	4' to 9'	6.00 to 35.00
Picea alba coerules.....	16" to 20"	6' to 12'	15.00 to 65.00
Picea engelmanni.....	16" to 20"	7' to 16'	30.00 to 125.00
Picea excelsa.....	14" to 20"	12' to 20'	60.00 to 375.00
Picea maximowiczii.....	16" to 20"	8' to 18'	25.00 to 100.00
Picea pungens.....	14" to 20"	6' to 12'	30.00 to 150.00
Pinus canariensis.....	12" to 24"	12' to 18'	25.00 to 50.00
Pinus halepensis.....	12" to 20"	12' to 14'	20.00 to 35.00
Pinus lambertiana.....	12" to 20"	12' to 18'	25.00 to 50.00
Pinus nigra.....	20" to 24"	8' to 16'	20.00 to 150.00
Pinus pinaster.....	16" to 18"	5' to 7'	10.00 to 20.00
Pinus radiata.....	12" to 20"	8' to 14'	15.00 to 60.00
Pittosporum eugenoides.....	14" to 20"	5' to 8'	15.00 to 18.00
Pittosporum tenuifolium.....	14" to 20"	7' to 9'	16.00 to 20.00
Sequoia gigantea.....	16" to 20"	6' to 24'	10.00 to 150.00
Sequoia sempervirens.....	16" to 20"	8' to 18'	10.00 to 175.00
Sorbus aucuparia.....	30"	16' to 20'	16.00 to 20.00
Taxus baccata.....	16" to 20"	3' to 10'	50.00 to 350.00
Taxus baccata elegantissima.....	12" to 20"	4' to 7'	50.00 to 125.00
Taxus baccata erecta.....	16" to 20"	5' to 10'	25.00 to 75.00
Taxus baccata fastigiata.....	36"	12'	600.00
Taxus baccata washingtoni.....	16" to 20"	5' to 8'	60.00 to 310.00
Taxus cuspidata.....	12" to 20"	5' to 9'	15.00 to 30.00
Thuja obtusa.....	20" to 24"	6' to 7'	100.00
Thuja obtusa aurea.....	20" to 24"	6' to 7'	100.00
Trachycarpus excelsa.....	18" to 20"	7' to 15'	15.00 to 50.00
Ulmus scabra pendula (Cam- perdown Elm).....	30"	8' to 13'	40.00 to 50.00
Umbellularia californica.....	18"	4' to 6'	10.00 to 15.00
Washingtonia robusta.....	18" to 20"	4' to 8'	7.00 to 25.00



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
We have trees of this size ready for immediate delivery



RHODODENDRONS IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The letter "S," where it follows the name of a variety, means that the plant does not attain any greater size than that of a shrub, while "T" means tree-like.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. GLOSSY ABELIA (S). Garden hybrid. Foliage a bright glossy green; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed with pink, which continue throughout the summer. A handsome shrub as a single plant or planted in groups. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple

Abutilon Boule de Neige (T). Pure white. Very free blooming. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

A. variegata (T). Orange yellow, veined red. Distinct form. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

ACACIA

Acacia armata. KANGAROO THORN (S). Spreading shrub with long, slender branches; foliage deep green, small and undivided; flowers light yellow borne along the branches. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., 80c.

A. baileyana. COOTAMUNDRA WATTLE (T). A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers, which practically cover the tree in the winter months. Potted, 7 to 8 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., 80c.

A. cultriformis. KNIFE-LEAVED ACACIA (S). A handsome shrub with triangular shaped glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., 80c.

A. dealbata. SILVER WATTLE (T). A fast growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow. Fine for street planting. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

A. decurrens. BLACK WATTLE (T). A fine tree of large size and rapid growth, with broad, round head. Leaves feathery, rich deep green. Flowers are pale yellow or creamy and quite fragrant. Potted, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

A. longifolia. SYDNEY GOLDEN WATTLE (S or T). Of rather slender habit; leaves long, lanceolate, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne at the axil of every leaf. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

A. melanoxylon. BLACK ACACIA (T). Of compact pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow, borne in heads. Potted, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., 90c.



Group of acacias in variety



ACACIA MELANOXYLON
Black Acacia

A. neriifolia (*A. floribunda*). BALD ACACIA (T). A quick growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow. Potted, 8 to 9 ft., \$2.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

A. pravissima. SCREWPOD ACACIA (S or T). Of upright growth with long, slender branches; leaves somewhat small and sage green in color; flowers yellow, borne in drooping racemes. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 80c.

A. verticillata. STAR ACACIA (S or T). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves linear and lance-shaped; flowers light yellow. Fine for parks and home grounds. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 80c.

ARBUTUS

Trees or shrubs with handsome foliage; flowers urn-shaped, followed by red berry-like fruits; bark decidedly smooth.

Arbutus menziesi. MADRONE (T). Beautiful native tree; flowers white followed by orange red berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00.

A. unedo. STRAWBERRY TREE (S or T). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in winter simultaneously with strawberry-like fruits. Particularly beautiful at Christmas time with its round berry-like fruits. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.



ARBUTUS UNEDO
The interesting and beautiful Strawberry Tree



ACACIA DEALBATA
Silver Wattle

AUCUBA

Japanese shrubs of moderate size with large, glossy leaves and green bark, berries the size and color of a cranberry.

Aucuba japonica. GOLD DUST PLANT (S). Leaves covered with yellow dots. Fine for shady situations, also desirable as a tub plant. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.00.

A. japonica serratifolia (S). Foliage a clear green and toothed. Desirable for its bright red berries. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

AZALEA

Azalea hinodigiri (S). A bright scarlet and very charming form of *A. amoena*. Far more brilliant and beautiful than the latter. Balled, 8 to 10 inches, \$2.50.

A. ledifolia alba (*indica alba*) (S). Luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer. Large, fragrant, white blooms. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$4.00.

A. Mme. van der Cruyssen (S). Double, light red blooms borne in great abundance. Balled, 12 to 15 inches, \$4.00; 10 to 12 inches, \$3.50.

A. Simon Mardner (S). Very double blooms of bright rose. A very beautiful variety. Balled, 10 to 12 in., \$3.50.

AZARA

Azara microphylla. BOXLEAF AZARA (S). Of erect habit; leaves small and glossy green; flowers minute, yellow, with a chocolate-like fragrance. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

BERBERIS. Barberrry

Fine shrubs of an ornamental character and moderate size; foliage prickly and serrated, varying in size between one variety and another; flowers appear in spring, and are yellow. Their bright colored berries persist through the winter months.

Berberis darwini. DARWIN'S BARBERRY (S). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers deep yellow; berries blue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

B. knighti (S). A bushy and hardy shrub; leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers yellow; berries blue. One of the best new introductions. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

B. stenophylla (S). Shrub with long, slender, arching branches. Leaves small, long and narrow; dark green above, silvery beneath; spiny pointed with revolute margins. Flowers deep golden yellow. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



BERBERIS WILSONAE

Its brilliant foliage and red berries lend color to winter gardens

B. subcauliata (S). Low growth and of globular habit; foliage bronzy green, turning to red in winter; flowers deep yellow. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea. RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY. Very fine new variety, useful, like the green-leaved Japanese, as an under-shrub for foundation and border planting. It is semi-deciduous; foliage a rich, lustrous, bronzy red color. Bears brilliant scarlet berries during the winter months. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

B. wilsonae. WILSON BARBERRY (S). Shrub of erect habit, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the fall; berries red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia globosa. GLOBE BUTTERFLY BUSH (S). Of medium size with rough, narrow foliage; flowers ball shaped, yellow and fragrant. Fine in groups or corner effects. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

B. madagascariensis (S). An effective and quick growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery orange, slightly fragrant. 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

B. magnifica (S). A beautiful arching shrub of robust habit; foliage a bright green, long and narrow; flowers of a deep rose purple, with an orange eye and the margin of petals reflexed; panicles dense; blooms in August. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

B. superba (S). A rapid growing shrub with spreading habit; foliage long and narrow, branches arching; flowers rose-purple. Fine as a single plant or in masses. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

B. variabilis. BUTTERFLY BUSH (S). Fast growing shrub, remains half evergreen, except in very cold climates; flowers borne in long purple spikes appearing from June to November. Should be pruned severely in winter; cut back flower stem as soon as faded. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

BUXUS. Box

Widely used for hedges and borders, as individual specimens and as sub plants for hall and porch decoration. Can be trimmed to various shapes. All are slow growers.

Buxus sempervirens. COMMON BOXWOOD (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant more extensively used for shaping in various forms than possibly any other evergreen. Balled, 12 to 18 in., \$1.00 each; \$7.50 per ten; \$60.00 per hundred; 2½ inch pots for hedges, 15c each; \$12.50 per hundred.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. ROUNDEAF BOXWOOD (S). Large shrub of strong growth; foliage large, nearly circular. Balled (cones), 48 to 54 in., \$7.00; 42 to 48 in., \$6.00.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. DWARF BOX (S). A widely known and popular dwarf form; foliage small, deep green and dense. In 2½ pots for hedges, 20c each; \$15.00 per hundred.

TRIMMED BOXWOODS

Buxus sempervirens . COMMON BOXWOOD, CONE SHAPE.	
Balled, 30 to 32 in.....	\$4.00
Balled, 26 to 28 in.....	3.00
Balled, 22 to 24 in.....	2.00
Balled, 16 to 18 in.....	1.00

B. sempervirens. STANDARDS.

12 to 14 in. stem, 10 to 12 in. crown.....	\$2.50
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CALLISTEMON. Bottle-Brush

Callistemon lanceolatus. LEMON BOTTLE-BRUSH (T). Hardy shrub growing anywhere with little water. Flowers unique, resembling in shape brushes used for cleaning bottles, brilliant red in color; odd rigid branches; foliage long and stiff, borne at right angles to the stem. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica (S or T). Foliage ovate, dark green, thick and glossy; flowers large, double, and of various shades of color. Prefers a shady situation, hardy. Double red, pink and white. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.00.

CANTUA

Cantua buxifolia (S). Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, orange yellow. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.



BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS
Unexcelled for formal effects

CARMICHAELIA

Carmichaelia odorata (S). Shrub of erect but loose growing habit; foliage small; flowers pea-shaped, borne in drooping racemes. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria Californica. TREE ANEMONE (S). A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens borne in clusters. An acquisition to any garden. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

CASUARINA

Curious and unique Australian trees of quick growth. Distitute of leaves, their place taken by the numerous slender, green jointed branchlets. Will grow on salty or alkaline soil.

Casuarina cunninghamiana (T). A rapid growing slender tree with dense growth and numerous small branches. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 65c.

C. equisetifolia (T). Growth strong and dense; branchlets numerous and fine, with short internodes. A handsome, rapid-growing tree. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 65c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

C. stricta. "SHE OAK" (T). A rapid grower and beautiful tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Growth strong and dense. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 65c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus hybridum (Gloire De Versailles) (S). Large shrub. Has panicles of flowers of a sky blue color. Foliage also attractive. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA
A lovely native flower

C. americana (S). Flowers pale blue, borne recurrently throughout spring and summer. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. thyrsoiflorus. CALIFORNIA WILD LILAC (S). A native shrub of a rather thick compact growth; foliage a dark shiny green; flowers deep blue. Handsome in any garden. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CERATONIA

Ceratonia siliqua. ST. JOHN'S BREAD (T). A thick growing tree with masses of dark green foliage that does well in most any soil, and with little water. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

CESTRUM

Quick-growing shrubs with rather large leaves, producing an abundance of red, yellow or white flowers. Require little care except pruning to keep in shape.

Cestrum aurantiacum (S). A strong growing shrub with oval wavy leaves. Flowers tubular, orange-yellow, about one and a half inches long and borne in clusters, followed by showy white berries. A fine winter bloomer. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. elegans. PURPLE CESTRUM (S). Flowers purplish red. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. fasciculatum. EARLY CESTRUM (S). Flowers light red. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

C. parqui. CHILIAN CESTRUM (S). Flowers greenish yellow. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

CHOISYA

Choisya ternata. MEXICAN ORANGE (S). A useful shrub with bright green clean cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters. Thrives in most any situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema ilicifolium. FLOWERING OAK (S). An interesting shrub of trailing habit of growth and drooping branches; flowers orange red in loose racemes; foliage brilliant green. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 8 to 12 in., 60c.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora (*camphora officinalis*). CAMPHOR TREE (T). Fine as a single tree, in groups and for street planting; foliage dense, compact, light green, young growth tipped with pink. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

CISTUS. Rock Rose

A group of shrubs valuable for their profusion of beautiful flowers and free blooming characteristics. All are dwarfish or medium in size and compact, hence desirable in the small garden and for low hedges and borders.

Cistus albidus. WHITELEAF ROCK ROSE (S). Quite resistant to drought. Flowers lilac-pink and two to three inches wide. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

C. ladaniferus maculata. SPOTTED ROCK ROSE (S). Flowers pure white with a dark brownish crimson spot above the base of each petal. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri (S). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and glossy; flowers small, but followed by showy yellow berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 80c; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. baueri albo variegata (S). Same as *C. baueri aurea* variegata, except that the variegations are white. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 90c.

C. baueri aurea variegata (S). A variety of *C. baueri*, differing only in the conspicuous yellow variegation of the leaves. Probably the showiest variegated plant in our collection. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., 90c.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus capitata. EVERGREEN DOGWOOD (S or T). An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large turning to a ruddy red before falling; fruits red and showy. Does well in any situation and soil. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 80c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

CORONILLA

Shrubs somewhat resembling genista. Flowers usually yellow, in ring-shaped clusters like a little crown.

Coronilla emerus. SCORPION SENNA (S). Foliage a dark glossy green and pinnate; flowers yellow tinged with red and freely produced, borne in clusters. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

C. glauca (S). Rather similar to above, but with fine and very glaucous foliage. Flowers deep golden yellow, intensely fragrant by day, but scentless at night. Very free bloomer. Especially valuable as it commences blooming early in the winter and continues through the spring. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

COTONEASTER

Gaining wide popularity for their beautiful evergreen foliage and brilliantly colored berries, which appear in winter when there is an absence of color in the gardens. The group represents various forms of growth and foliage. All are thornless. Fine for grouping, corner planting, edging, and large shrubberies.

Cotoneaster acuminata (S). Erect habit; foliage pointed; flowers pinkish white, followed by large, showy red berries. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.



COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS
A brilliant ground cover



ELAEAGNUS ARGENTEA

Brings an unusual shade of green into the garden

C. dielsiana elegans. **DIEL'S COTONEASTER (S).** A very pretty shrub. The branches are slender and arching. Bears small, coral-red berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. francheti. **FRANCHET COTONEASTER (S).** A shrub of upright growth with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange-yellow tinged with red. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. frigida. **HIMALAYAN COTONEASTER (S).** A strong grower; foliage large, often measuring four inches in length; flowers white; berries brilliant scarlet, borne in large clusters. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

C. herroviana (S). Semi-drooping habit. One of the very finest varieties. Covered with brilliant red berries in winter. A recent introduction. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. pannosa. **SILVERLEAF COTONEASTER (S).** A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white followed by masses of deep red berries, which last all winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. salicifolia floccosa (S). Graceful shrub with long, willow-like leaves. The bright red berries are borne in profusion. One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

Prostrate Varieties

Size is determined by spread and not by height.

C. horizontalis. **ROCK COTONEASTER (S).** Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

C. microphylla. **ROCKSPRAY COTONEASTER (S).** Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and round; berries purplish red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

CUPHEA

Cuphea hyssopifolia (S). A little shrub much branched. Foliage thick and abundant; flowers pale violet to white. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

DAPHNE

Daphne odora. **WHITE DAPHNE (S).** China and Japan. Small shrub of slow growth. Flowers white or creamy, intensely fragrant and massed in dense clusters at ends of branches. Blooms during the winter. Should be planted in semi-shade. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

D. odora marginata. **PINK DAPHNE (S).** Although a variety of the foregoing it is quite distinct; the leaves are edged creamy white and the flowers are pink. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1 ft., \$2.00.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. **BREATH OF HEAVEN (S).** Heath-like shrub with small star-shaped flowers. Fine as an ornament in garden or park. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

D. reevesii (S). Foliage slender and delicate; flowers star-shaped and fragrant; compact grower. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

ELAEAGNUS

A fine class of shrubs that will do well in any good garden soil; flowers somewhat small and inconspicuous, but foliage is handsome and attractive.

Elaeagnus argentea (S). Hardy, erect shrub with silvery branches; flowers yellowish within and silvery without; berries white. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

E. pungens (S). Of spreading habit; foliage large, wavy margined; flowers small and inconspicuous. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

ERICA

A group of shrubs of wide use and great beauty. Can be planted in groups and masses, as single specimens and as pot plants. Many bloom in winter, when other flowers are scarce.

Erica codonoides alba (S). Tall growing; leaves three to five in a whorl; flowers white. Spring bloomer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

E. mediterranea (S). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

E. mediterranea hybrida (S). A dwarf and compact sort. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

E. melanthera (S). Winter-blooming shrub; flowers rosy pink, with black tipped stamens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

E. persoluta alba (S). Small and erect; when in season plant completely covered with pink buds opening into white flowers. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

E. persoluta rosea (S). Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks. Balled, 16 to 18 in., \$1.50.

E. regerminans ovata (S). Flowers purplish pink; blooms from October to December. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.



ERICA REGERMINANS OVATA
Best for early autumn bloom



ERIBOTRYA (Loquat)
Very ornamental tree producing edible fruit

ERIBOTRYA. Loquat

Eriobotrya japonica. LOQUAT (T). Desirable for its sweetly acidulous fruit and as an ornamental tree. Foliage large, serrated, rough and dark green; fruit borne in clusters. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

NOTE: For budded varieties see Fruit Section, page 45.

ESCALLONIA

Evergreen shrubs of wide use in the beautification of public and private gardens. Their bright and glossy green foliage always looks fresh and clean. Their fine sprays of white, pink and red flowers appear recurrently from spring until late fall. Does well in all sections of California.

Escallonia berteriana (S). Of erect habit; foliage glossy and dark green; flowers white, somewhat small and borne in long, loose, erect panicles, free blooming. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 65c.

E. langleyensis (S). A graceful shrub; flowers light pink in short racemes; foliage a lustrous green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

E. montevidensis (S). Large; flowers in immense terminal cymes; a late summer and fall bloomer. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

E. organisi (S). A late introduction; shrub erect with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers pink. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

E. rosea (S). A desirable shrub of free flowering habit; foliage round, rough and serrated; flowers pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

E. rubra (S). Decidually compact; foliage large, dark green, shining above, dull beneath; flowers deep red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

E. sanguinea (S). A beautiful shrub with blood red flowers. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 65c.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus ficifolia. SCARLET FLOWERING GUM (T). A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Occasional plants will produce white or pink blossoms. 5 gal. cans, 6 to 7 ft., \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

E. globulus. BLUE GUM (T). The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c. Flat of about 100 plants, \$4.00.

E. lehmanni (*E. cornuta*) (T). Tree rather small with thick spreading branches; decidedly valuable for ornamental purposes. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

E. leucocylon rosea. PINK IRONBARK (T). Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

E. robusta. SWAMP MAHOGANY (T). Handsome tree, with dark, leathery, glossy green leaves. Numerous white flowers. Moderate size and quick grower; and will grow well in any ordinary soil. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per ten. Flat of about 100 plants, \$4.00.

E. rostrata. RED GUM (T). Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drouth. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c. Flat of about 100 plants, \$4.00.

E. Stuartiana. APPLE-SCENTED GUM (T). A tall branching tree, having dense drooping foliage. Closely related to *E. viminalis*. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

E. viminalis. MANNA GUM (T). Handsome tree with long pendulous branches. Valuable because resistant to frosts and strong winds. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per ten; 3 to 4 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.



ESCALLONIA MONTEVIDENSIS
Strikingly beautiful in late summer

EUGENIA

Shrubs closely related to Myrtle, having white or creamy flowers of similar form, followed by berries, which, in most species, are edible. Will not endure severe frosts.

Eugenia hookeri (T). Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of a bronzy hue. Fruit borne in large clusters. In tubs, trimmed standards, 3 to 5 ft. stems, 24 to 30 in. heads, \$12.00 to \$18.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

E. myrtifolia. BRUSH CHERRY (S). Of a tall, compact growth. Foliage dark glossy green; flowers creamy white; berries violet or purple. 5 gal. cans, trimmed pyramids, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

EUONYMUS

A decidedly useful group of shrubs of wide application in garden and park making. For grouping, borders, hedges and as single specimens they are sure to find a place in any garden scheme that may be devised. Will do well in almost any situation and character of soil, and are especially recommended for the hot interior valleys.

Euonymus japonicus. EVERGREEN EUONYMUS (S). A very ornamental shrub of easy culture; foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Will stand frost and heat. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.



E. japonicus albo-marginatus. SILVER MARGINED EUONYMUS (S). Of upright growth; foliage narrow margined with silvery white. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

E. japonicus albo-variegatus. SILVER VARIEGATED EUONYMUS (S). Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow with the season. Beautiful for hedges and fine in landscape gardening. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

E. japonicus aureo-marginatus. GOLDEN EUONYMUS (S). A dwarf variety of compact growth; foliage yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

E. japonicus aureo variegatus. GOLDEN VARIEGATED EUONYMUS (S). With yellow centered leaves dark at edges; branches green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

E. japonicus microphyllus. BOXLEAF BURNING BUSH (S). Distinct, dwarf and compact; foliage small, dark green, slender, and serrated. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 90c each; \$7.50 per ten.

E. japonicus President Gauthier (S). Of upright growth; foliage silvery variegated margined pink. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25.

E. japonicus viridi-variegatus. DUC D'ANJOU (S). A spreading and vigorous grower; foliage striped in center with light green and pale yellow, darker green toward edges. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

E. radicans acutus. SHARPLEAF WINTER CREEPER. A climbing sort; foliage glossy green, turning to a bronzy-red in winter. Fine for covering tree trunks. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

E. sieboldi (S). Green foliage, that turns to a coppery red during the winter months. Habit drooping. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica (Aralia sieboldi) (S). Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves smooth and deep glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a potted plant. Likes shade. Flowers white in round clusters. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. PINEAPPLE GUAVA (S). A handsome, very hardy evergreen shrub. Flowers a purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish egg-shaped fruit with pulpy flesh with a decidedly pineapple and guava flavor. Merits a place in every garden. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 5 gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.



EUGENIA HOOKERI
Charming in foliage, flower and fruit

FICUS

Ficus elastica. INDIA RUBBER PLANT (T). Handsome ornamental plant for pot culture, but almost too tender to grow outside except in very favored sections. Leaves large and glossy, surrounded while developing by pink, membranous sheath. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

F. macrophylla. MORETON BAY FIG (T). Much harder than the common rubber plant, *F. elastica*, with smaller leaves; dark green above, light green beneath. Sheath almost white. There are many very large trees of this scattered over California. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

FUCHSIA

Shade loving plants admirably adapted for borders, grouping and as single plants. Most varieties are free bloomers over the entire summer season. They flourish in any good garden soil and should be copiously watered during hot weather.

Prices on the following Selection:	Each
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$.75
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	.60
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	.50

Fuchsia Dr. Bhuna (S). Sepals brick red, center brilliant scarlet; fine for shady situations. A recent introduction.

F. graphic (S). Deep violet purple; sepals scarlet.

F. magellanica riccartoni (S). Large dense shrub with slender branches, small leaves; flowers small, but borne in great profusion throughout summer and fall.

F. microphylla (S). Small leaved, flowers with deep red petals; an autumn bloomer.

F. phenomenal (S). Largest fuchsia, sepals bright scarlet, corolla double purple.

F. phenomenal white (S). Large, sepals bright scarlet, corolla double white.

F. pythagore (S). Dark red sepals. Large handsome violet colored corolla.

GENISTA. Broom

These rapid growing and free-flowering shrubs succeed in most any soil or situation. They have erect stems and are apparently without leaves, the latter being rounded or elongated on the stems; flowers large and pea-shaped, blooming profusely in spring and early summer, and followed by small, rather insignificant pods. Admirable as specimen plants.



FUCHSIA
Invaluable for shady locations

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



Genista canariensis (S). Free flowering; foliage small; flowers bright yellow, produced in profusion. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

G. hispanica. SPANISH BROOM (S). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced recurrently throughout the spring and summer on round, leafless branches. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 80c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

G. racemosus (S). Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and fragrant. Blooms profusely in March and April. Potted, 1½ ft., 75c; 1 ft., 60c.

G. scoparius. SCOTCH BROOM (S). Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

G. scoparius andreana (S). A handsome variety of Scotch Broom. Flowers yellow with blotches of mahogany red in side petals; very free blooming. Very desirable. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 90c.

GREVILLEA

Grevillea robusta. SILK OAK (T). A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in immense trusses of a deep orange color. Does well in all parts of California. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

G. thelemanniana (S). A handsome small shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places and also as a garden ornament. Foliage feathery; flowers a brilliant scarlet; almost continuously in bloom. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

HAKEA

Interesting shrubs native to Australia, varying much in habit and growth. All are quite hardy and drought resistant.

Hakea puginiformis. DAGGER FORMED HAKEA (S). Compact shrub; foliage divided into needle-like lobes, shapely pointed; flowers white in globular clusters. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 65c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

H. saligna. WILLOW-LEAVED HAKEA (S). Rather small shrub with long, slender, pale green leaves; flowers white in clusters. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

HYPERICUM

A class of shrubs suitable for most any soil and situation; all thrive in full sun as well as in partial shade. Free flowering, the blossoms ranging from one-half inch to two inches across, and are yellow in color.

Hypericum aureum. GOLDEN ST. JOHN SWORT (S). Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, and from one to two inches across. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 3 gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

H. calycinum (S). Low growing; flowers yellow; partial to a shady situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

H. moserianum. GOLDFLOWER (S). Handsome low growing shrub; flowers golden yellow. Fine for grouping and mass effects. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

H. patulum henryi. JAPANESE HYPERICUM (S). Tall, bushy shrub; foliage blue-green; flowers golden yellow, flat, two inches in diameter. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.



HYPERICUM AUREUM
Almost continuously in bloom

ILEX

Ilex aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY (T). Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$12.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$10.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

I. "Van Tol" (Dutch Holly) (T). A self-fertile variety with hermaphrodite flowers. Grafted plant can be depended on to produce an abundance of brilliant red berries in the winter months. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

Variegated Holly

I. aquifolium variegata (T). Their foliage characteristics are most interesting. Their growth is quite compact. The berries are deep crimson. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

IOCHROMA

Iochroma lanceolata purpurea (S). Rapid growing shrub; flowers blue, tube-like, in drooping clusters. Somewhat tender. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

JACOBINIA

Jacobinia magnifica carnea (S). Foliage long and tapering at base; flowers rose-purple or flesh-colored. For shaded, frostless locations. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

LANTANA

Lantana (S). Extremely free flowering shrubs, sometimes half climbing. All are free flowering and fast growers. Foliage, opposite or whorled; flowers small, borne in dense spikes or heads. Varieties, lavender, pink, yellow and orange red. Fine for grouping and border effects. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

L. sellowiana. WEEPING OR TRAILING LANTANA (S). A verberna-like, slender, twiggly plant, with lopping or trailing branches. Blooms almost continuously; is most desirable; and should be better known. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

LAURUS. Laurel

Laurus nobilis. BAY TREE (Grecian Laurel) (T or S). Well known Bay Tree so often trained as globes and pyramids for indoor tub plants. Foliage dark green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

LAVENDULA

Lavendula officinalis. LAVENDER (S). An old favorite because of its pleasing odor. Does well in dry places. Compact form, with large deep-colored flowers; good for border or rock garden. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

LEONOTIS

Leonotis leonurus. LION'S TAIL (S). Woody shrub with hairy stems; flowers brilliant orange red, appearing in summer and autumn. Perennial in cold climates, permanent in the warmer regions of California. 3 gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Shrubs or small trees native to Australia and New Zealand. Fine as specimens or planted in groups.

Leptospermum laevigatum. AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE (S). Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage grayish green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Especially good for windbreaks or informal hedges. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

L. scoparium (S). A variety with very small, purplish-red leaves and pink flowers. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

LIGUSTRUM. Evergreen Privet

Widely used as a hedge plant, for grouping and mass effects. There are tall and low growing varieties, hardy and tender sorts, and large and small leaved forms.

Ligustrum ciliatum. BRIGHT FRUITED PRIVET (S). A dwarf from Japan. Foliage dark green, thick and glossy, flowers white. Excellent for a low hedge. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

L. henryi (S). Vigorous grower of bushy form; foliage small, sharply pointed and glistening. Can be pruned into formal shapes. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA
Immense, highly scented blooms of great beauty

L. japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET (S or T). Large privet, if unpruned becoming a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed, dark green; flowers creamy white, borne in panicles. Fine for hedges; hardy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

L. lucidum. GLOSSY PRIVET (S). Of spreading but compact growth; foliage large, leathery, dark green and glossy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

L. lucidum tricolor. VARIEGATED PRIVET (S). Unique in character and a strong, upright grower; foliage green with pink and white margin. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 90c.

L. nepalense. NEPAL PRIVET (S). Fine for hedges; foliage dark green and small; flowers white and fragrant, followed by black berries. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET (S). Highly regarded as a hedge plant. A strong growing shrub with bright, medium sized foliage. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 10c; \$7.50 per hundred.

L. ovalifolium albo marginata. SILVER MARGINED PRIVET (S). Upright grower, with large foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

L. ovalifolium aureo-marginata. YELLOW MARGINED PRIVET (S). A type with yellow variegations in foliage. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; trimmed globe shape, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

L. vulgare. ENGLISH PRIVET (S). Hedge plant. Foliage small, dark green; flowers white, appearing in June, followed by clusters of black berries. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 25c each; \$20.00 per hundred; 3 to 4 ft., 15c each; \$10.00 per hundred; 2 to 3 ft., 10c each; \$6.50 per hundred.

LONICERA

Lonicera nitida (S). Fine for dwarf hedges, being of a dense but graceful habit; foliage small, medium dark green. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

L. pileata (S). Evergreen spreading shrub, sometimes prostrate. Foliage oval to oblong, dark green; flowers whitish, fragrant, borne in pairs. Fine for ground cover, as fence covers and for pergolas. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora (T). A large, handsome tree; foliage bright glossy green, and large flowers pure white, extremely fragrant, six to eight inches in diameter. Fine as a specimen, planted in rows and groups. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

MAHONIA

Closely related to Berberis, from which they differ in their spineless branches and pinnate leaves. Leaflets are large, with prickly margins. Stems mostly arise from base of plant and usually do not branch. Flowers always yellow.

Mahonia aquifolium. OREGON GRAPE (S). Dense, low spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes, followed by a profusion of blue grape-like berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

M. japonica. JAPANESE MAHONIA (S). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellow with age; flowers also large, followed by good-sized blue berries. Fine for shady situations. Potted, 1 ft., \$1.00.

M. pinnata. CALIFORNIA GRAPE (S). An upright grower; foliage deeply toothed like that of Holly, young growth burnished red and bronze. Does well in both sunny and shady situations. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

MELALEUCA

This group, closely related to the Bottle Brushes, are all fast growers and drought resistant. In character of foliage and flowers there are wide variations, affording adaptability for different situations. Fine for shrubberies and border and mass effects. Hardy in dry situations and also on the sea coast.

Melaleuca armillaris. DROOPING MELALEUCA (S). Large shrub; foliage needle-like and light green in color; flowers white, borne in spikes. A rapid grower. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

M. decussata. LILAC MELALEUCA (S). Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and bluish green; flowers lavender in color. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

M. ericifolia. HEATH MELALEUCA (S). Small tree or large shrub; foliage heather-like; flowers yellowish white. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

M. hypericifolia. DOTTED MELALEUCA (S). Flowers of good size and orange-scarlet in color; foliage oval flat, opposite and slender. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

M. nesophila. PINK MELALEUCA (S). Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender-purple. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

M. wilsoni. WILSON MELALEUCA (S). An erect grower, foliage medium size and lance-shaped; new growth a ruddy red, affording pleasant color contrasts. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

MYRTUS. Myrtle

Shrubs of wide and effective use in landscape gardening either as single specimens, grouping or in mass effects. Foliage quite small and aromatic; flowers white, followed by pretty blue-black berries.

Myrtus communis. COMMON MYRTLE (S). Splendid small-leaved shrub, admirably adapted for hedges and group plantings. Hardy. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, appearing in late spring and summer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$2.00. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.



MYRTUS COMMUNIS VARIEGATA
Blooms very profusely



PARKINSONIA. Jerusalem Thorn

Parkinsonia aculeata. JERUSALEM THORN (T). An interesting shrub; foliage double pinnate, small thorns on leaf stalks; flowers yellow, fragrant, and borne in racemes. Drought resistant and hardy. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

PERNETTYA

Pernettya (S). A new evergreen novelty of dense compact habit doing well in almost any location. The leaves are small, dark, glossy green. Produces a profusion of white flowers in the spring, followed by bright colored berries which persist during the fall and winter, giving a most brilliant touch to any group. Moderately dwarf growing and can be trimmed in any desired shape. Varieties in lilac, red, pink or white berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00.

PHILLYREA

Phillyrea latifolia (S). A good hedge plant of moderate growth; fine for grouping or as a single specimen; foliage serrated and dark green; flowers small, creamy white; drought resistant. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; \$5.00 per ten.

PHILODENDRON

Philodendron pertusum. DELICIOUS MONSTER (S). A tender tropical plant with large leaves curiously notched and perforated. Very ornamental and useful as a tub plant in shady positions. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50.

PHOTINIA

Tall-growing shrubs with large leaves and small, white flowers in large clusters, followed by showy berries.

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon). CALIFORNIA HOLLY (T or S). Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored berries. Does fine under cultivation. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

P. dentata (S). Very similar to *P. serrulata*, but different in that the leaves are more gracefully elongated and narrower at the base. Edges of leaves also more deeply serrated. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

P. serrulata. LOW PHOTINIA (S). Type large and round; foliage of good size and drooping; some leaves turn brilliant red before falling; flowers white in large convex heads, appearing in summer. Hardy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.



PHOTINIA DENTATA
Brilliant winter foliage gives it an added charm

M. communis flore pleno. DOUBLE FLOWERING MYRTLE (S). Flowers double, resembling tiny snowballs; neat and compact in habit. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.50.

M. communis microphylla. SMALL-LEAVED MYRTLE (S). Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. Balled, 2 to 3 ft. spread, \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.50.

M. communis variegata. VARIEGATED MYRTLE (S). Foliage marked and striped attractively; free flowering and free fruiting. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

M. ralphii (S). Shrub of numerous slender stems; foliage brownish-green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica (S). A leafy shrub resembling a dwarf bamboo in looks; foliage pink-tipped in summer, in winter bronzy-red; berries scarlet-red. Fine as a tub plant and in the garden. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

NERIUM. Oleander

Nerium oleander (S). Large bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers, colors ranging from pure white to yellow and pink. Foliage bright green. All parts of the plants are poisonous if eaten. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3 gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

N. Dr. Golfin. Bears large trusses of single, deep rose flowers two inches in diameter.

N. gigantea. Very fragrant double rose flowers. Blooms all summer and is largest of all Oleanders.

N. Madame Sarah Bernhardt. Immense trusses of single flowers, of a delicate white color, streaked with pink.

N. Mrs. F. Roeding. A very fine salmon-pink variety, beautifully fringed.

N. Nankin. Best yellow single, of dwarfish habit.

N. Sister Agnes. Has a very large truss. Single pearly white flowers, and very free blooming.

OLEARIA

Olearia fosteri (S). A pretty shrub of pyramidal growth; foliage yellowish green; flowers white. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA
Free blooming, fragrant, a valuable foliage plant



PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS LATIFOLIA
English Laurel is much in demand for semi-formal effects

PIMELIA

Pimelia ferruginea (*P. decussata*) (S). Much-branched little shrub with small, decussate leaves closely surrounding the branches. Flowers beautiful rosy pink, crowded in heads at ends of shoots. Very handsome and free blooming. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

PITTOSPORUM

A useful group of shrubs and deservedly popular wherever grown. All are hardy, long-lived and of more than average size. In habit of growth compact and vigorous. The flowers, though small, in certain species, are handsome and attractive.

Pittosporum crassifolium. **KARO PITTOSPORUM** (S). Quite large shrub; foliage pubescent and soft gray-green, flowers wine-colored. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

P. eugenioides. **TARATA PITTOSPORUM** (S or T). Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than the hot interior valleys. A beautiful plant for a tall clipped hedge. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 65c; 1 ft., 50c.

P. grandiflorum (S). A fast growing shrub with large glossy leaves resembling an English Laurel. Valuable decorative plant. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

P. tenuifolium (*P. nigricans*). **TAWHIWI PITTOSPORUM** (S). Large shrub, valuable for hedges, or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black, which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 65c; 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. tobira. **JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM** (S). A handsome variety of low spreading growth; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers white, fragrant and numerous. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

P. tobira variegatum. **VARIEGATED JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM** (S). Foliage conspicuously variegated with white, giving it a distinctive and handsome appearance. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. undulatum. **VICTORIAN BOX** (T). Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of above, wavy-margined and taper-pointed. Flowers yellowish white, extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmatiana (S). An everblooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

PRUNUS

Widely used and popular in park and garden plantings. Their chief value lies in a beautiful evergreen foliage, affording pleasing effects as specimens in small gardens or in mass formations and backgrounds in more pretentious grounds.

Prunus carolinensis. **AMERICAN CHERRY LAUREL** (S). This fine evergreen tree of the Southern States is valuable for shade, ornament, and makes a fine hedge. The leaves are large, bright and shiny. Flowers are small, with cream colored petals; fruits black and shiny. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 65c.

P. ilicifolia. **CALIFORNIA EVERGREEN CHERRY** (T). Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined, like English Holly. Fine for hedges. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; \$45.00 per hundred.

P. laurocerasus latifolia. **ENGLISH LAUREL** (S or T). Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black cherry-like fruits. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. lusitanica. **PORTUGAL LAUREL** (S). A stately appearing shrub, foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact and handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

PSIDIUM. Guava

Psidium cattleianum. **STRAWBERRY GUAVA** (S). The popular strawberry Guava, a shrub valuable for its edible fruits and handsome appearance. Foliage dark green and glossy; flowers cream colored; fruit claret color and sprightly sweet in flavor. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. lucidum (S). Shrub or small tree; fruit in shape like the red strawberry Guava, excepting that the color is a pure lemon yellow. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

PYRACANTHA

Evergreen shrubs of considerable size with glossy green foliage and brilliantly colored berries, which appear in the fall and winter, giving a dash of color to the garden when flowers are scarce. All are hardy, and to a degree all are slightly thorny. Valuable and effective.

Pyracantha angustifolia. **EVERGREEN HAWTHORN** (S). A rather fast growing straggly shrub requiring some pruning; foliage long and narrow; flowers white; berries large and showy from October to March. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.



PYRACANTHA FORMOSIANA
Valued chiefly for its brilliant red berries which completely cover the plant during the fall and winter season

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



P. coccinea. BURNING BUSH (S). Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange to orange-scarlet in color from August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

P. coccinea lalandi. LALAND FIRETHORN (S). Very similar to *P. coccinea* but taller and of more upright growth. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

P. crenulata. CHINESE EVERGREEN HAWTHORN (S). A handsome variety, foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries small, dark crimson and showy. August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. crenulata yunnanensis (S). A late introduction of fine habit and good form; foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright red berries from October to March. Fine in masses, for bank and ground covers. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

P. formosiana (S). A compact low growing shrub; foliage quite small and of a good shade of green; berries very large and a bright scarlet red from September to February. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus agrifolia. CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK (T). Our native oak with black bark; foliage holly-like, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. Potted, 5 gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

Q. densiflora. TANBARK OAK (T). One of the most beautiful oaks of the Pacific states. Large evergreen tree, forming a dense, broad, round-topped head. Bark is used for tanning leather. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

Q. suber. CORK OAK (T). Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis indica. INDIA HAWTHORN (S). An upright handsome shrub. Foliage medium size, leathery dark shining green; flowers white, berries blue. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

R. japonica (R. ovata). YEDDO HAWTHORN (S). A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus. ITALIAN BUCKTHORN (S). Large shrub; foliage glossy green. A valuable variety. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

R. purshiana. CASCARA SAGRADA (S or T). Tall shrub to medium-sized tree. A very fine native of the Pacific slope, with large oval wavy-margined leaves, dark green in color. Bears berries of a red hue, changing later to black. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.



UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA
California Bay, also known as California Laurel

RHODODENDRON

These very popular shrubs prefer partial shade and slightly acid soil. Should receive liberal applications of leaf mold for best results.

Rhododendron californica (S). Flowers large; deep rosy pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

R. Pink Pearl (S). Shell-pink blossoms of large size; foliage very good. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$4.00.

ROMNEYA. Tree Poppy

Romneya coulteri. MATILIJIA POPPY (S). California's finest native flowering plant. Perennial shrub; leaves sage green; flowers purest white, six inches across, with orange colored center. Potted, \$1.00.

ROSMARINUS

Rosmarinus officinalis. ROSEMARY (S). Small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves linear and highly aromatic, as are numerous lavender-colored flowers borne in early spring. Thrives in dry soil. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

SCHINUS. Pepper Tree

Schinus molle. CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE (T). Fast growing hardy evergreen tree, with fine cut feathery foliage and red berries. Too well known to require description. 5 gal. cans, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

SEMPERVIVUM

Sempervivum soboliferum. HEN-AND-CHICKENS (S). A well known plant much in use for rock gardens. Potted, 50c.

STERCULIA. Bottle Tree

Sterculia diversifolia. BOTTLE TREE (T). Tree of great size of trunk; foliage deeply lobed; flowers greenish white. Fine as an avenue tree. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



ROMNEYA COULTERI
California's finest native flower, the Matilija or Tree Poppy



TEUCRIUM

Teucrium fruticosum (S). Small size; foliage white and sage-like; flowers lavender and continuously in bloom. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica, CALIFORNIA LAUREL (T). California's most beautiful native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. In tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

VERONICA

Handsome rapid growing dwarf shrubs that do well in the coastal regions of California and in the cooler regions of the interior. All are compact and dense growers, useful for grouping, borders, foregrounds and for massing at the base of buildings.

Veronica andersoni (S). Hybrid. Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet purple, free bloomer. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.60; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.40; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

V. andersoni variegata (S). Fast grower; foliage long, elliptic, variegated white; flowers blue in spikes. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 65c; 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. buxifolia, BOX LEAVED VERONICA (S). Compact dwarf; foliage small and a glossy green; flowers in spikes one inch long and white. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. cupressoides (S). Quite distinct, dense and compact; flowers lilac in color. Has the appearance of a dwarf cypress. A quick grower. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

V. decumbens (S). Of low spreading habit; foliage dark green; flowers in short spikes. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. decussata (S). Hardy and of dense growth; foliage oval, bright green and compact; flowers deep blue. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.40; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. decussata variegata (S). One of our own introductions; foliage brilliantly yellow variegated; flowers light blue. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



VERONICA IMPERIALIS
The most colorful of the Veronics

V. formosiana (S). Tall growing shrub, with bright green foliage; flowers white. Potted, 1 ft., 50c.

V. imperialis (S). Dark looking compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers reddish purple. Free bloomer and hardy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

V. lewisii (S). A large-leaved garden hybrid form, very similar to *V. decussata*. A late-blooming, half-hardy shrub; and very desirable. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



VERONICA DECUSATA
Beautiful low growing plant almost continuously in bloom

VIBURNUM

Shrubs of wide and almost universal popularity. Admirable for hedges, grouping, and as single plants. Nearly all are free blooming, especially during the winter months.

Viburnum japonicum, JAPANESE VIBURNUM (S). Handsome shrub with large, lustrous leaves and fragrant, white flowers, followed by red fruits. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

V. odoratissimum, SWEET VIBURNUM (S). A fine evergreen shrub of upright growth; foliage large, glossy, green and laurel-like; flowers white, fragrant, produced in panicles. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

V. rectangulum (S). A small shrub with bronze, green and white flowers. Mass of red berries follow the flowers. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

V. robustum (S). Shrub of large size. Foliage dark green and crinkled; flowers delicate pink. New and somewhat rare. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.60.

V. strictum, LAURUSTINUS ROTUNDFOLIA (S). Tall, slender and erect growth; foliage slightly rounded; flower clusters small but free blooming. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

V. suspensum, SANDANKWA VIBURNUM (S). Of spreading habit and dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled; flowers cream colored and fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

V. tinus (Laurustinus) (S). Of erect and slender growth; foliage almost round; flowers pinkish in the bud, pure white when open. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

V. tinus lucidum, LAURUSTINUS GRANDIFLORA (S). A strong grower; foliage large and glossy; flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.60.

V. tinus variegatum, VARIEGATED LAURUSTINUS (S). Foliage decidedly yellow marked, otherwise true to type. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



DIERVILLA ROSEA
Pink Weigela



PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS
Syringa or Mock Orange



DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER
Snowy Deutzia

THREE BEAUTIFUL SPRING FLOWERING SHRUBS

Deciduous Shrubs

The term shrubbery is usually applied to woody plants of comparatively small size. The line of distinction is often narrow, but a shrub has, as a rule, a number of stems springing from the ground while a tree has a single stem. Interpersed among larger trees, many varieties when in flower give life to a landscape effect which would otherwise be dull and displeasing to the eye. In grouping shrubs, the aim of the gardener should be to have the taller growing kinds serve as a background, aiming to have a gradual slope to the lower growing kinds. The ultimate effect of the grouping should be to have a continuous mass of varying foliage.

AZALEA

Showy shrubs of medium size; very effective massed or combined with evergreen shrubs. Prefer a partially shaded location.

Azalea mollis. Orange and salmon blooms borne in great profusion. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$4.00; 1 to 1½ ft., \$3.50.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Berberis thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A handsome dwarf shrub. Branches spray-like; foliage small, changing to red in autumn; berries a bright red. Fine for borders and grouping. Very bushy plants. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; \$9.00 per ten.

CAESALPINIA. Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesii. BIRD OF PARADISE. Tall shrub or small tree. Foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with red stamens; free bloomer. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. Moderate, compact growing shrub. Foliage opposite, gray and downy; flowers bright blue, in clusters, free flowering. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus alba siberica. SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. Shrub or small tree of erect growth. Branches red; flowers creamy white; berries light blue. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. florida. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. sanguinea. Large shrub. Foliage hairy on both sides; flowers white; berries black. Conspicuous in winter when branches are blood-red. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

DEUTZIA

A handsome group of shrubs. Flowers bell-shaped produced in spring and early summer. Hardy and fast growing. Should be widely planted in California; decidedly effective for color in garden and shrubbery.

Deutzia fortunei. Strong growing handsome hybrid. Flowers large, single, pure white. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer. Flowers large, double white. One of the best. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

D. scabra candidissima. A valuable sort. Foliage dark green; flowers pure white and double. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

D. scabra crenata. Height six feet. Foliage light green; flowers double, white, outside tinged with rose. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.



DIERVILLA. Weigela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and a deep carmine in color. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 5 gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

D. florida. Decidedly popular. Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c; 5 gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

D. lutea. A strong growing shrub producing greenish-yellow blooms in spring and summer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus angustifolia. RUSSIAN OLIVE. Large shrub with silvery branches. Foliage light green; flowers bell shaped and yellow; berries lemon yellow. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 75c. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping. Can be trained over arbors. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

F. suspensa fortunei. Vigorous, erect growing shrub. Flowers golden yellow in dense masses in April. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

F. viridissima. Foliage deep green, long and smooth; flowers golden yellow and bell-shaped; blooms just as the leaves unfold. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

HIBISCUS. Althea

Hibiscus syriacus. Among California's showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage a dark, glossy green; flowers in a variety of brilliant colors, appearing in summer and fall. We can supply them in the following colors: Rosy Red, Double White, Double Red, Blotched White and Crimson. 5 gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

HYDRANGEA

There is nothing more effective in the garden than the hydrangea for grouping and as single specimens. The luxuriant foliage and richly colored flowers borne in enormous corymbs render them very attractive.

Hydrangea arborescens sterilis. HILLS OF SNOW. Shade-loving shrub. Flower cymes snow-white, blooms from early to late summer. Valuable where the temperature is too low for the more tender sorts. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

H. domotoi; A pronounced double pink. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

H. hortensis. A decidedly popular shrub in California. Foliage, practically evergreen and large; flowers pink, borne in immense corymbs. To obtain blue blossoms put one-half pound of alum around each plant. Balled, 5 gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1 ft., 60c.

FRENCH HYDRANGEAS.

Recent introductions from France. All are large flowered, varying in color from deep pink to pure white. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING KERRIA. Strong grower with double flower of bright yellow; free blooming and popular. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica rosea (S or T). Foliage somewhat scanty. Flowers pink. The Crape Myrtles are very desirable shrubs, being in bloom through most of the summer. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

L. indica rubra. Similar to *L. indica rosea* except as to color of bloom which is a deep reddish-pink. Petals are crinkled like crepe. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00.

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. LEMON VERBENA. An old favorite. Foliage lemon scented; flowers small, white, tinged lavender. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. Large shrub. Flowers creamy white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. grandiflorus (Inodorus). LARGE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. Large shrub of strong growth. Flowers of good size and borne in great profusion, fragrant. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

P. mont blanc. A very hardy, dwarf variety producing masses of large, pure snow-white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

PUNICA. Pomegranate

Punica, Double Red. Rapid growing shrub with deep, double scarlet flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

P. Double White. Rapid grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow and double. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

P. granatum nana. DWARF POMEGRANATE. A beautiful shrub. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red; fruit a rich maroon red in color. 5 gal. cans, \$2.50. Potted, 1 ft., 75c.

P. Mme. Legrelle. A beautiful variegated form. Flowers double, light red, edged with yellow. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

RIBES. Currant

Ribes sanguineum. RED FLOWERING CURRANT. Handsome shrub. Foliage round and five-lobed; branches ruddy; flowers deep pink. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS
A colorful shrub for shaded locations

**SPIRAEA. Spirea**

Hardy fast growing shrubs of free flowering habits grown successfully in all parts of the country. All have small flowers borne in clusters varying more or less in form. Fine planted as specimens or in groups.

S. bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Dwarf but erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers bright crimson, in flattened heads at end of branches. Blooms about midsummer. Bare root, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

Spiraea aitchisoni alba. MEADOW SPIREA. Decorative spreading shrub. Foliage pinnated and of a bronzy color; flowers pure white in panicles. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. californica. BILLIARD SPIREA. Tall shrub. Foliage double toothed; flowers bright pink, season midsummer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. callosa rosea. Medium size shrub with numerous panicles of pale rose blooms borne throughout the summer. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c; 3 gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

S. cantoniensis. Medium size shrub. Foliage long and narrow; flowers large and pure white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath." Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

S. reevesiana. REEVES SPIREA. Drooping. Foliage very dark green; flowers white, borne in clusters. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 3 gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

S. van houttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and borders. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

SYMPHORICARPOS. Snowberry

Valued chiefly for their ornamental fruit, which remains on the plants for a long while. Of slender growth, with fine branches.

Symphoricarpos occidentalis. WESTERN SNOWBERRY. Hardy shrub of medium size. Foliage oval and smooth; flowers pink and small; berries waxy white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. racemosus. EASTERN SNOWBERRY. In type and habit like *S. occidentalis*, but of a more erect habit. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

S. vulgaris. CORAL BERRY. Fast grower, doing well in most any situation, covered with purple berries all summer. Fine for edging and grouping. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

SYRINGA. Lilac

A group of beautiful flowering shrubs popular throughout the country. Hardy and of easy culture. The flowers range in color from pure white to deep purple. All are free bloomers in the spring.

Named Varieties

Bare root, 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25
Dr. Masters. Double, clear lilac.
Dr. Maillot. Double, rosy lilac, late.
Duc de Massa. Double, silvery mauve, late.
Lamartine. Single, rosy mauve, very early.
Michel Buchner. Double, bluish-lavender.
Perle von Stuttgart. Large, single white.
Persian Cut-Leaved. Single, pale lilac.
Rubra insignis. Single, purplish-red.
Souv. de Ludwig Spaeth. Single, deep rosy purple.
Volcan. Single, ruby red.

Common Sorts

Bare root, 2 to 3 ft. 75c
Double White. Very large trusses of double white flowers. A strong vigorous grower.
Single Purple. Light purple, single, both flowers and panicles extremely large. Growth upright and very strong.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

Handsome shrubs thriving in all soils, and valuable for seashore plantings and for windbreaks in the interior valleys of California and Arizona. Foliage feathery; flowers pink, borne in panicles.

Tamarix algerica. TAMARISK. A very rapid growing evergreen tree adapting itself to most any soil. Foliage grayish green, soft and cypress-like. Of easy culture; fine for windbreaks. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

T. hispida aestivalis. FIVESTAMEN TAMARISK. Slender and upright grower. Distinct from the fact that it blooms twice a year, the heavy period being in the spring, and again in late summer. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

T. odessana. ODESSA TAMARISK. Of erect and compact habit. Foliage plummy. Can be trained into quite a tree. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

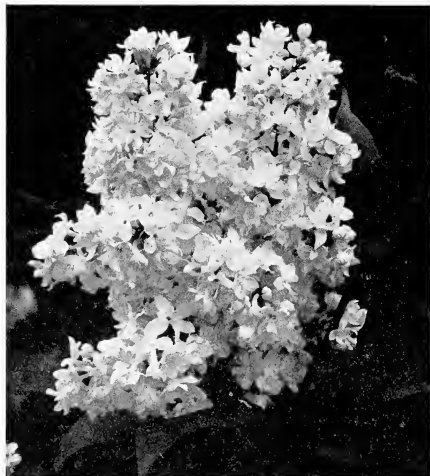
T. parviflora purpurea. Small tree of strong and upright habit. Free bloomer, blossoms appearing after other varieties have ceased to flower. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

VIBURNUM

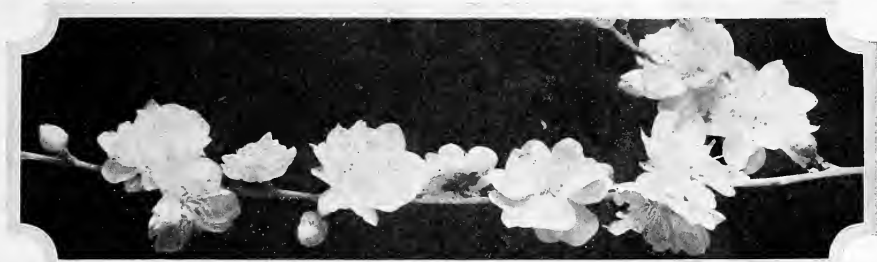
There are but few deciduous shrubs that will thrive with less care than the Viburnums. They are attractive as specimen plants and for grouping. No garden can afford to be without one or more of these popular plants.

Viburnum opulus sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. A popular shrub. Foliage brilliantly colored in the fall; flowers white, borne in clusters late in the spring. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

V. tomentosum plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Flower heads rather smaller, but borne more profusely. Leaves strongly plaited and not lobed. Makes a more compact shrub than the common variety. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.



SYRINGA DR. MASTERS



PRUNUS PERSICA ALBA
Double White-Flowering Peach

Flowering Trees

AS HARBINGERS of spring in all delicate hues and colors of beautiful blossoms, no group of shrubs and trees makes so strong an appeal as the flowering trees. The early blossoms burst forth in all their gorgeous beauty of varying shades, from pure white to deep rose red, before the appearance of foliage.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Cercis canadensis. AMERICAN REDBUD. Small tree, every twig of which is covered with little pink pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn; Hawthorn

Among the most showy of the smaller deciduous trees. They bloom freely in spring and most kinds bear highly ornamental berries in fall.

Crataegus cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

C. crus-galli. COCKSPUR. Small, thorny tree, but very decorative. Bloom handsome. Fruit showy red, remaining on tree most of the winter. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

C. monogyna pauli. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75.

CYDONIA. Quince

Cydonia japonica. JAPAN SCARLET QUINCE. An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

C. japonica alpina. Flowers apricot-yellow. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica atrosanguinea. Blood-red blooms. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica grandiflora. Very large white blooms turning to apple blossom-pink. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

JACARANDA

Jacaranda ovalifolia. Beautiful shade tree with feathery, acacia-like foliage. Covered in spring with lovely blue flowers. Very tender. 5 gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$3.00.

LABURNUM

Laburnum vulgare. GOLDEN CHAIN. Handsome fast growing small tree; foliage clover-shaped of a pleasing shade of green; flowers bright yellow. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia soulangeana. SAUCER MAGNOLIA. Large, white flowers unfolding before foliage appears. Outside of petals purplish-pink and lavender; fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00.

M. soulangeana lenei. LENNE MAGNOLIA. Low growing tree producing an abundance of white blooms with outside of petals deep reddish-pink. Very showy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00.

M. soulangeana nigra. PURPLE LILY MAGNOLIA. Bushy shrub with many branches. Dark purple blooms. Sometimes known as Tree Tulip. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00.

PRUNUS

Prunus amygdalus flore pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. Growth vigorous. Flowers borne in greatest profusion before leaves appear; double pink, resembling small roses. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA
Fragrant blooms of great beauty



P. persica. FLOWERING PEACH. Highly prized for the great masses of double flowers borne early in spring before leaves appear. For best results they should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. There are several forms and colors as follows: **Double Red, Double Rose, Double White.** Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white, appearing before leaves. Fruit reddish purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

P. pseudo-cerasus flore pleno. JAPANESE DOUBLE FLOWERING CHERRY. Growth about like the sweet cherries. Leaves bronze colored at first, later green. Flowers, borne before leaves are fully developed. The celebrated flowering cherry of Japan. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Varieties of Flowering Cherries

Kanzan. Double, deep pink.

Miyako. Large, double, white flushed with pink.

Naden. Very double, pink.

Shogetsu. Double, soft pink; foliage light green.

P. triloba. FLOWERING PLUM. Covered in spring with masses of double light-pink blooms. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

PYRUS. Flowering Crab Apple

P. ioensis Bechtel. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. Forms a shapely, compact specimen and blooms freely. The fragrant flowers are very double, soft pink resembling a small rose in formation. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

P. neidzwetskyana. RED-VEIN CRAB. A popular variety producing an abundance of dark pink flowers. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.



PRUNUS PSEUDO-CERASUS FLORE PLENO
Japanese Double-Flowering Cherry

Weeping Trees

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk, with snow-white bark, grows straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Many consider this the most beautiful deciduous tree in cultivation. Bare root, 7 to 8 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus alba pendula. WEEPING MULBERRY. Very graceful tree with slender drooping branches. An unusual and attractive form of white mulberry. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$4.00.

POPULUS. Poplar

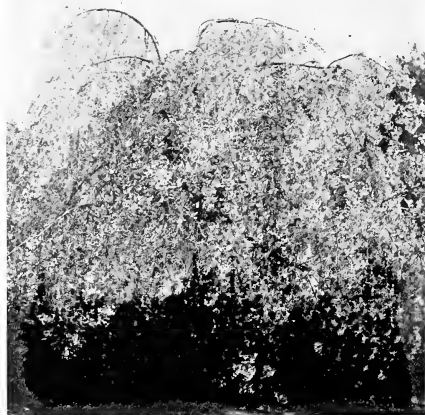
Populus tremula pendula. WEEPING POPLAR. One of the most showy of the top-grafted weeping trees. The head is large and graceful, the fine branches growing to the ground on all sides. Forms a natural "summerhouse." Bare root, grafted on 6 ft. stems, \$3.00.

PRUNUS. Cherry

Prunus subhirtella pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING ROSE-FLOWERING CHERRY. Top-worked on ordinary cherry stock, this makes as dainty a weeping tree as can be imagined. The branches are very slender and gracefully drooping. The flowers are rose-pink, borne all along the branchlets early in spring before leaves appear. Bare root, grafted on 5 ft. stems, single flowering, \$3.50; grafted on 4 ft. stems, double flowering, \$5.00.

SALIX. Willow

Salix babylonica. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.



PRUNUS PENDULA

Dainty, exquisite, rose-pink—the weeping flowering cherry

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



Deciduous Ornamental Trees

In this class will be found some varieties that make beautiful specimen trees, others valued for their wealth of blossoms and some "general purpose" trees, such as shade trees and trees planted for a screen or background. All have been carefully grown, and such as need it should be pruned each year. It is advisable, however, when planting, to cut back pretty well all but a few kinds. This helps the tree to become established and lessens the risk of loss.

ACER. Maple

Shade is a consideration in summer and sunshine in winter. Deciduous trees furnish the former and permit the enjoyment of the latter. In this respect the maples are desirable, but they also add a distinct attraction to all parks and gardens in which they are given recognition.

Acer campestre. ENGLISH CORK-BARKED MAPLE. Tree of compact habit. Foliage small, dark green; bark somewhat corky. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 80c; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

A. dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. A beautiful and fast growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable, turning to brilliant shades of color in the fall. Fine for streets, parks and gardens. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

A. macrophyllum. LARGE LEAVED MAPLE. Oregon or California Maple. A handsome round-headed tree of spreading habit, and beautiful golden yellow foliage in autumn. Bare root, 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

A. negundo. CALIFORNIA BOX ELDER. The Ash Leaved maple of rapid growth and drought resistant; small and compact. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

A. palmatum. JAPANESE MAPLE. Shrubs or very small trees. Extremely handsome on account of their graceful habit, elegant foliage and rich tints. They are of slow growth and should always be given at least partial shade. In tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

Acer palmatum dissectum. CUT-LEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Similar to *A. palmatum* but with leaves seven to nine lobed and deeply cut. Very ornamental. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$6.50.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. Large, round form tree, with dark heavy foliage. Fine for most any situation. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

A. platanoides schwedleri. PURPLE-LEAF MAPLE. The most beautiful of the large maples. Buds are brilliant orange, young foliage coppery, and mature leaves deeply stained with purple. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

A. rubrum. SCARLET MAPLE. Valuable for street and park planting; foliage fine lobed, turning to bright scarlet in autumn. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. Of vigorous growth and pyramidal in form; foliage smooth and five-lobed, assuming brilliant colors in the fall. Fine for street planting and as single specimens. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

AESCULUS. Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum. EUROPEAN HORSE CHESTNUT. Tree of strong growth; flowers white tinged with red; does well in California. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

ALBIZZIA

Albizzia lophantha. (*Acacia lophantha*). Small tree with very beautiful foliage. The yellow flowers are borne in spring. Potted, 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Fine for parks and private grounds. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

Castanea sativa. SPANISH CHESTNUT. A round headed tree of great beauty; fine for roadside plantings. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CATALPA

Catalpa bignonioides. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers numerous. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

C. speciosa. HARDY CATALPA. A handsome lawn tree; foliage large and heart shaped; flowers white and fragrant, borne in panicles; a free bloomer. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

FAGUS. Beech

Fagus sylvaticus. EUROPEAN BEECH. Valuable shade tree; especially beautiful in spring. Branches slightly drooping and heavily clothed in dark green foliage. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A splendid tall growing tree; foliage dark green, fading to a golden yellow in the fall. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

F. velutina. ARIZONA ASH. A splendid rapid growing tree for Arizona and California street and highway planting; recommended for soils tainted with alkali. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba. (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). MAIDEN HAIR TREE. A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maidenhair fern and of a pronounced green color, yellow in autumn. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

JUGLANS. Walnut

Well-known trees of majestic proportions. Leaves pinnate. Hardy and very long-lived.

Juglans californica. CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT. Our handsome, rapid-growing, native Walnut, which thrives well in any good soil. An excellent shade and avenue tree. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., 65c; 4 to 6 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 55c.

NOTE: On order for 10 or more trees of a variety deduct 10% from the each rate.



BETULA ALBA
European White Birch, a tree of
appealing beauty

**LIQUIDAMBAR**

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. TULIP TREE. A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage alternate on long stalks and of unusual shape; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

MELIA

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. One of the handsomest of our quick growing shade trees, forming a typical umbrella-like head without trimming. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., single stem, \$1.00.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus alba tatarica. RUSSIAN MULBERRY. A hardy, low-growing, very bushy-topped shade tree. Valuable only for ornamental planting as fruit is small and tasteless. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

PLATANUS. Sycamore; Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE, ORIENTAL PLANE. A handsome tree of large proportions widely used in Europe for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and five lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

P. racemosus. CALIFORNIA SYCAMORE. An upright, finely branched tree; foliage downy, spear-shaped. Fine for shade and mass effects. Quite rare. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.



POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA
Lombardy Poplar—A splendid avenue tree

POPULUS. Poplar

Populus canadensis. BALM OF GILEAD. Rapid growing, tall, large headed tree. Foliage dark green; bark same color on younger branches. Will thrive in most any situation. Bare root, 16 to 18 ft., \$10.00; 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c.

P. deltoides carolinensis. CAROLINA POPLAR. A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower providing a quick shade. Bare root specimen trees, 16 to 18 ft., \$10.00; 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c.

P. nigra italica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tree of slender, erect and columnar habit, rendering it fine for narrow streets and driveways, also good for backgrounds. Foliage somewhat triangular. Bare root, 16 to 18 ft., \$10.00; 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c.

RHUS

Rhus integrifolia. A shrub or small tree with toothed glabrous leaves and with white or pinkish flowers. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMACH. Valuable for its brilliantly colored autumnal foliage and smooth velvet-like bark. Bare root, 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50.

ROBINIA. Locust

Robinia hispida. ROSE ACACIA. A low growing and shrubby tree. Flowers a clear pink borne in loose racemes. Does well in all parts of California. Bare root, standards, 6 ft., stems, 2 to 3 ft., heads, \$3.00.

R. pseudacacia. BLACK LOCUST. A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green and smooth; flowers white and fragrant. Fine as a shade tree, for windbreaks and avenue planting. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., 90c.

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. PINK FLOWERING LOCUST. Handsome spring pink-flowering tree with pea-shaped blooms. Fast grower and hardy. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A tree of dense and regular growth; covered in summer with red berries. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

TILIA. Linden

Tilia americana. AMERICAN LINDEN. A shapely, upright tree. Foliage heart-shaped and extra large, light green. A fine shade tree. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

T. platyphyllos. EUROPEAN LINDEN. A majestic tree for street or lawn. Foliage oblong and large size; flowers yellow and fragrant, appearing in early summer. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

ULMUS. Elm

Handsome deciduous trees for most any purpose, but particularly effective planted singly and in rows. All are rapid growers and of easy culture.

Ulmus americana. AMERICAN OR WHITE ELM. Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of American trees. Bare root, 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. An erect, rapid-growing tree of spreading growth. Branches sometimes more or less corky. Leaves smaller than those of American, remain on tree late in fall. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c.

U. pumila. CHINESE OR SIBERIAN ELM. Most rapid growing of the Elms. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves are smaller than American Elm. Bare root, 14 to 16 ft., \$5.00; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00.

NOTE: On orders for 10 or more trees of one variety deduct 10% from the each rate.



WISTERIA and CLG. CECILE BRUNNER roses contribute much to the beauty of this charming home

Climbing and Trailing Plants

AMPELOPSIS

Amelopsis quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. Foliage large, turning scarlet in autumn; flowers borne on red stalks. Potted, 50c each; \$4.00 per ten.

A. sempervirens (Cissus striata). TREE VINE. Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small; flowers inconspicuous. Popular wherever known. Potted, 75c.

A. tricuspidata. BOSTON IVY. Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even wood. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Flower

Bignonia australis. Strong and rapid grower. Foliage a beautiful dark glossy green; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring—color creamy white with dark spot inside. Potted, 75c.

B. cherere. Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very handsome. Potted, 75c.

B. speciosa (B. violacea). PAINTED TRUMPET. Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on the lobes and yellow inside tube; free bloomer. Potted, 75c.

B. tweediana. CATSCLAW. Foliage long and narrow; flowers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. Potted, 50c.

B. venusta. FLAMING TRUMPET. Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and large. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines. A winter bloomer. Potted, \$1.00.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea braziliensis. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rose magenta; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. Potted, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

B. Crimson Lake. (New.) A very robust climber producing immense clusters of medium size flowers of an exceedingly rich, brilliant magenta red color. Not tolerant of frost. Potted, \$1.50.

CLEMATIS

Clematis flammula. Slender, but vigorous. Foliage dark green, stiffish, and semi-persistent; flowers abundant, small, pure white and fragrant. Potted, 60c.

C. jackmanni. Large, rich, velvety purple flowers in great profusion. Potted, \$2.00.

C. henryi. Large, creamy white; very beautiful. Potted, \$2.00.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large, bright red flowers. Potted, \$2.00.

FICUS. Fig Vine

Ficus pumila (F. repens). CLIMBING FIG. Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. A low climber, hence excellent for hanging baskets, window boxes, etc. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

HARDENBERGIA

Handsome Australian vines. Flowers pea-shaped, borne in numerous compact clusters during late winter and early spring.

Hardenbergia comptoniana. A beautiful, winter blooming climber producing a profusion of violet blue, pea-shaped blooms. Potted, \$1.25.

H. monophylla. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. Potted, \$1.00.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. Potted, \$1.00.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers white. Potted, \$1.00.

HEDERA. Ivy

Hedera helix. ENGLISH IVY. Large, handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls and makes an excellent ground cover. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

H. helix variegata. SMALL-LEAVED ENGLISH IVY. This popular silver streaked variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

H. maderensis. A form of the large leaved English Ivy. High-climbing; with large, bright green beautiful leaves. Potted, 75c.

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



BIGNONIA VENUSTA
A brilliant winter bloomer

JASMINUM. Jasmine

Plants of wide use and popularity in the ornamentation of home grounds and public gardens. Foliage usually bright green; flowers ranging from white to yellow, borne in masses and invariably fragrant. Will grow in most any soil and situation. Fine for pergola, porch and veranda decoration.

Jasminum floridum. A new introduction. Foliage alternate, three to five oval leaflets; flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters. Distinct and fine. Potted, 60c; \$5.00 per ten.

J. humile (J. revolutum). ITALIAN YELLOW JASMINE. Strong grower. Foliage pinnate, leaflets slender; flowers bright yellow in open clusters. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

J. nudiflorum. WINTER JASMINE. Deciduous. Foliage small; flowers yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in early spring. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

J. officinale. COMMON WHITE JASMINE. Of slender habit. Foliage finely divided and pinnate; flowers white, fragrant and numerous in summer. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.



BIGNONIA AUSTRALIS
Lovely in flower and foliage

P. mollissima. PINK PASSION VINE. Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Potted, \$1.00.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. CAPE PLUMBAGO. Flowers azure blue; foliage clean and smooth. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. POTATO VINE. Foliage rather thick and fleshy; flowers white, tinted with lavender, large, and borne in clusters. Potted, 50c each; \$4.00 per ten.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. AUSTRALIAN BLUEBELL. Low climber. Foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant blue and bell-shaped. Striking and pretty. Potted, 75c.

TECOMA

Evergreen and deciduous climbers, very much like Bignonias. Flowers are tubular or trumpet-shaped, varying considerably in size. Desirable for covering pillars and verandas.

Tecoma capensis. Moderate grower. Foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange red. Potted, 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

T. jasminoides. Foliage dark green, small and pointed; flowers rosy pink, borne in clusters; free bloomer. Potted, 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

T. mackeni. Foliage dark green above, pale beneath; flowers, light pink striped red, borne in clusters. Potted, 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

T. radicans (Bignonia radicans). COMMON TRUMPET VINE. Deciduous climber. Foliage large; flowers orange yellow. Potted, 75c each; \$6.00 per ten.

VINCA

Vinca major. BIG LEAF PERIWINKLE. Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shady situations, banks and also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. 25c each; \$2.00 per ten.

V. major variegata. MOTTLED PERIWINKLE. Foliage small and distinctly variegated. 30c each; \$2.50 per ten.

WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis. CHINESE WISTERIA. Flowers light purple-lavender, borne in racemes nearly a foot long. Potted, \$1.00.

W. chinensis alba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHINESE WISTERIA. Flowers white. Potted, \$1.00.

W. multijuga. PURPLE JAPANESE WISTERIA. Flowers lilac purple. Potted, \$1.00.

W. multijuga alba. WHITE JAPANESE WISTERIA. Distinct. Flower racemes from two to four feet long, pure white and somewhat loose. Fine for pergolas and arbors. Bare root, \$1.50. Potted, \$1.00.

W. multijuga blue. Flowers light blue. Potted, \$1.00.
W. multijuga rosea. PINK JAPANESE WISTERIA. Rare. Flowers rose-colored suffused shell pink. Bare root, \$1.75. Potted, \$1.25.

Lonicer chinensis. CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish purple; flowers white inside, purple outside. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

L. gigantea superba. GIANT HONEYSUCKLE. Robust grower. Foliage soft and glabrous; flowers creamy yellow, turning to deeper shades. Potted, 60c; \$5.00 per ten.

L. japonica halliana. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Strong grower. Foliage bright green; flowers white, changing to yellow, fragrant. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

MANDEVILLA

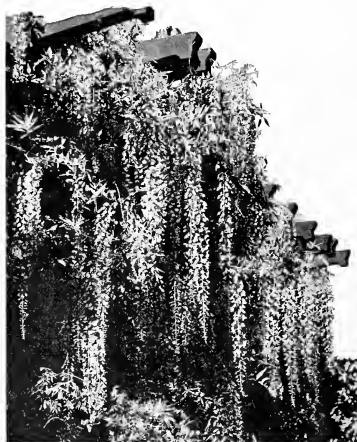
Mandevilla suaveolens. CHILE JASMINE. Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers good size, white and fragrant, followed by long seed pods in pairs. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

MUEHLENBECKIA

Muehlenbeckia complexa. WIRE VINE. Branches slender and wire-like; foliage resembles Maiden Hair Fern. Makes a dense mass when established. Potted, 60c each; \$5.00 per ten.

PASSIFLORA. Passion Vine

Passiflora manicata ignea. SCARLET PASSION VINE. The most vivid and attractive of this family of plants. Quite tender. Potted, \$1.00.



WISTERIA MULTIJUGA ROSEA
Long pink racemes of entrancing grace and beauty



Spanish type home, simply and appropriately planted

Bamboos and Grasses

BAMBOOS

Bambusa fastuosa. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears; when sheaths fall the canes are deep green, later the color changes to purple, then gradually ripens. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. Fine as an addition to any garden. Large Clumps, \$5.00. Divided Clumps, \$2.00.

Phyllostachys aurea. Canes close jointed at base and of a pure golden yellow. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material. Large Clumps, \$5.00. Divided Clumps, \$2.00.

Phyllostachys quilioides. Our strongest, tallest and hardest bamboo. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes glossy green changing to yellow when ripe; strong when seasoned. Should be widely planted in California. Large Clumps, \$5.00. Divided Clumps, \$2.00.

CORTADERIA. Pampas Grass

Well-known plants succeeding everywhere in the State. A showy and ornamental species with large feathery plumes.

Cortaderia argentea. PAMPAS GRASS. The Pampas grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silvery plumes. Distinct when planted in clumps as a garden ornament. Divided Clumps, in 5 gal cans, \$1.50.

C. roi des roses. A winter bloomer. Leaves narrow; plumes rosy purple. Divided Clumps, in 5 gal. cans, \$1.50.

PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax. NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flower stalks in proportion. Large clumps make a striking appearance in any garden. Large Clumps, \$10.00. Divided Clumps, \$2.50.

P. tenax variegatum. VARIEGATED NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Foliage conspicuously striped lengthwise with creamy white. Large Clumps, \$10.00. Divided Clumps, \$2.50.

LAWN GRASS SEED

One pound of seed will sow 100 to 200 square feet of lawn.

Morse's Golden Gate Park Lawn Mixture. Contains the most hardy grasses which are used to make the sod for the park playground where the grass has to endure much tramping over. The mixture also contains a very little white clover. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

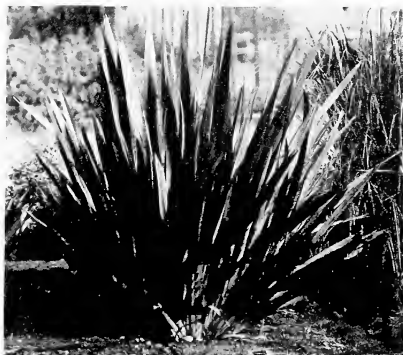
Morse's Special Shade Mixture. This mixture is very good for growing under trees, near the houses, and in the shade generally. Lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Seaside Bent. Of creeping habit. Lb. \$2.25.

White Dutch Clover. Lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Prices on other types of lawn grasses given upon request.



PHORMIUM TENAX
New Zealand Flax

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



DRIVEWAY OF PHOENIX CANARIENSIS PALMS

Palms and Dracaenas

No class of plants lends itself more harmoniously to a California landscape than do the Palms, Dracaenas, Agaves, Dasylirions and growths of a like character. Their wide range and diversity of habit render some one of the different genera and species available for both the small garden and the more pretentious landscape. Palms are especially desirable, both the feathery and the fan-leaved species, for giving an effect that at once suggests tropical conditions. All are admirable as specimen plants, planted in group and mass effects.

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops. DWARF FAN PALM. Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palms. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under Trachycarpus. The former have long spines on the leaf stalk. The latter have none. Extra large plants of any of the following three varieties vary in price from \$15.00 to \$50.00 according to the number of stems and conformation of the individual plants. Single stem plants, 5 to 6 ft., \$15.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00, for the following varieties:

Chamaerops humilis. DWARF FAN PALM. Dwarf hardy species with fan-shaped leaves. Fine for lawns and as tub plants for porch decoration.

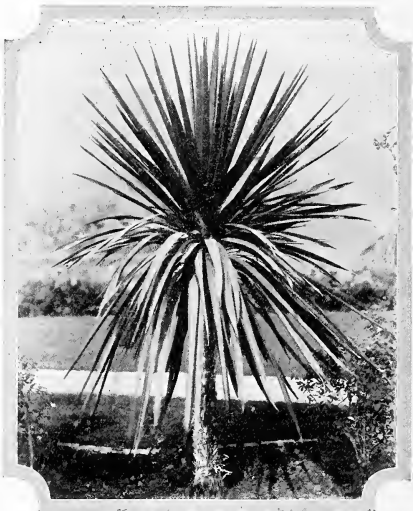
C. humilis argentea. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath.

C. humilis tomentosa. A handsome dwarf palm admirably adapted to indoor and porch decoration, and where the situation does not permit of the larger growing kinds.

CORDYLINAE. Dracaena

Cordylina australis. Green *Dracaena*. Foliage sword-shaped; flowers white in large panicles. Often called "Dracaena Palm." Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

C. indivisa. Blue *Dracaena*. Strong slender trunk. Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$10.00; 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.



CORDYLINA INDIVISA
Blue Dracena

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSA
Windmill Palm

CYCAS. Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. SAGO PALM. Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 10-inch pots, \$7.50; 6-inch pots, \$2.50; 5-inch pots, \$2.00.

DASYLIRION

Dasyllirion acrotrichum. Foliage glaucous, standing nearly rigid in every direction, margins armed with numerous small spikes. Curious and individual. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

D. glaucophyllum. Short round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spines or spikes. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.

MUSA ENSETE

Musa ensete. ABYSSINIAN BANANA. Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation, and will not stand much frost. Potted, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. Handsome. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. CANARY ISLAND PALM. The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of deep green color. Fine for lawns and large grounds. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00. Potted, 1 to 1½ ft., 90c.

SABAL. Palmetto Palm

Sabal umbraculifera. The tallest growing of the Palmetto family of palms. Leaves are very large, drooping on long stems. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50.

TRACHYCARPUS. Chamaerops

Asiatic fan Palms, known by the dense, black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as Chamaerops, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leaf-stalks. They are all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.

Specimen palms, 7 to 15 ft., \$25.00 to \$150.00, according to size and conformation; 6 to 7 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00; are prices for the following varieties:

Trachycarpus excelsa. WINDMILL PALM. Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping.

WASHINGTONIA

Washingtonia filifera. CALIFORNIA FAN PALM. Trunk attains four feet diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00. Potted, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

W. robusta. MEXICAN FAN PALM. Distinct. Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00. Potted, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00.



WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA
Mexican Fan Palm



Fruit Tree Department

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

It is of the utmost importance that the land to be planted to a commercial orchard should be put in first class condition to receive the trees. This is accomplished by a thorough plowing, followed by harrowing until the soil is friable. Though planters are often disposed to avoid the additional expense of sub-soiling, where time and conditions permit, it will do more to promote a fine deep root system than any other one thing that can be done.

TREATMENT WHEN RECEIVED

The trees when received should be immediately unpacked, and the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. If delayed in transit, thereby becoming dry and suffering from exposure (the bark showing signs of shriveling), it is a good plan to immerse the trees in a tank overnight, and the following day, bury root and top completely in damp soil for a few days until they become normal, when they may with safety be planted out. Should trees be frozen while in transit, place the package in a cellar or some other place free from frost until thawed out, when they can be unpacked, and heeled in, preparatory to planting. Trees treated in this manner will not be injured through being frozen.

PREPARING TREES FOR PLANTING

Immediately before planting be sure to examine the roots carefully, and cut away to a smooth surface all bruised, lacerated, and broken roots or rootlets with a sharp knife or pruning shear. The cut on the larger roots should be sloping, and made on the lower side of the root.

If planting is delayed through circumstances beyond the control of the orchardist, and a warm spell should intervene in February or March, causing the buds of the trees or vines to start, remove them from the trenches, shake out all the dirt from the roots, and expose them for two hours in the early morning on a calm day to the rays of the sun. This will cause the small, white rootlets which have started to dry up, and if the trees are trenched in (wetting them down, of course), in a shady place, their dormancy may be prolonged several weeks.

HOW TO PLANT

The hole should be dug at least six inches larger in every direction than required by the roots when spread out in their natural position. Always fill in with top soil. Be sure to make it friable before shoveling it in. While one man is holding the tree in a vertical position, the other should shovel in the top soil, filling the hole up about three-fourths.

When this has been carefully done, pour in about 15 gallons of water, and on the following day (after it has settled away) level up the ground around the tree without tramping.

When planted in a loose alluvial soil, the tree may be set three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row, but in

heavy clay or set ground, have the tree stand the same height it did before transplanting.

On account of our long, hot, dry summers, it is of the utmost importance to protect the body of the tree to prevent sunscald. Burlap or paper may be used for this purpose, but tree protectors are the cheapest in the long run. These we can supply at reasonable prices. This protection will keep the borers out, as they very rarely attack a tree except at a point of injury.

The top should be shortened in more or less, depending on the size, variety and condition of the tree. In commercial orchards it is customary to cut down the trees to at least twenty-four inches above the ground. With some trees, such as peaches and nectarines, it is advisable (particularly on the larger grades), to leave at least four small branchlets, shortening these in to about two inches; these will start quickly when the sap begins to flow. If properly distributed, these branchlets may be used to form the permanent head of the tree.

DEVELOPING THE TREE

The following winter from three to four branches, properly distributed around the body of the tree, should be allowed to remain to form the head, and each one of these branches should have at least one-half of their growth removed. These leaders will eventually form the frame work of the tree. The result of the first year's pruning will cause the trees to make an immense growth, and will also induce them to grow stocky. The second winter, the pruning should be done with a view to shaping the tree and securing the very much desired goblet form. Severe cutting back should be avoided.

HOW TREES ARE GRADED

All of our fruit trees are graded by caliper rather than by height. By doing this we are able to give our customers a more uniform grade of trees than by the old method of grading. Trees graded by caliper, when planted in orchard form and cut back, will be of uniform size and much more satisfactory to the planter. The following is the basis of size and caliper measurements for deciduous trees:

- 6 to 8 ft. grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
- 4 to 6 ft. grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- 3 to 4 ft. grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.
- 2 to 3 ft. grade trees to caliper not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Note on Quantity Orders. Articles mentioned in this catalog will be furnished as follows: 5 of a variety at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 300 at the 1000 rate. To illustrate, if an order called for five varieties of apples, the 10 rate would apply, and if in addition to this 1 peach, 1 pear, 1 apricot, 1 nectarine and 1 plum were ordered, the each rate would apply on the assorted trees and the 10 rate on the apples. Customers will please bear in mind that the quantity rate will only apply when multiples of the same variety of tree are ordered and not on assortments.



72.09



BURTON

PETITE D'AGEN

Size, quality and productiveness make the Burton Prune a success.

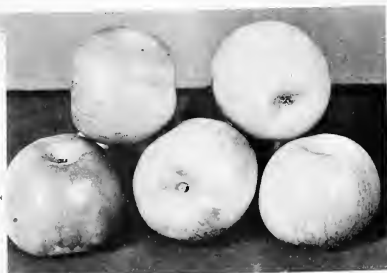
ADVANCE FRUIT TREE PRICE LIST 1929-1930

FOR 63 years—since 1865—the California Nursery Company has supplied fruit trees. This long experience has made it possible to develop trees of strongest growth, on a variety of roots adaptable to different growing conditions, and budded from healthy trees known to produce the best quality and largest quantity of fruit. The splendid conditions at our growing grounds, the presence of a deep, rich alluvial river-bottom soil, together with a long growing season and abundant irrigation, are all factors that make it possible for us to furnish fruit trees with exceptionally well-developed and thrifty root systems. This is the foundation of success in fruit tree planting.

Every detail in the process of developing fruit tree stock is carefully attended to, including the all-important one of assuring that trees supplied are true to name. It takes three to five years for trees to come to bearing and for the buyer to realize whether the trees are true to name. This places a great responsibility upon the nurseryman. We realize and accept that responsibility.

California Nursery Company

GEORGE C. ROEDING, JR., President
NILES, CALIFORNIA



JONATHAN APPLE
One of the best fall varieties

ome Beauty (W). Fruit medium in size and somewhat ng in shape; skin rather tough but smooth, splashed mottled with brilliant red over a base of yellow; flesh e tinged with green, fine grained, juicy with a sub-acid r. A prolific bearer and a good shipping and market ty. November.

aymen's Winesap (W). Large; a seedling of Winesap considered quite an improvement; yellow, well covered dark red; flesh yellow, sub-acid and of best quality. ember.

/hite Astrachan (S). Very large; roundish; very smooth nearly white; a great favorite and one of the best sum-apples. July.

/hite Winter Pearmain (W). One of the most profitable er apples grown on the Pacific slope. Fruit medium to e, oblong; skin pale yellow with a brilliant blush on sunny , and covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, fine-grained, y and tender. A good keeper. Will grow on most any l of soil and is a regular and abundant producer. November.

/inter Banana (W). Does well in coastal regions and foot-sections. Fruit large; skin yellow in color with a dark c cheek on the sunny side. Flesh crisp and tender. Comes bearing early and is a good producer. October.

'ellow Bellflower (W). Very large; oblong; skin smooth, lemon yellow; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly acid flavor; one of the very best. October.

Yellow Newtown Pippin (W). Large; yellow and brown-red cheek; firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich, high flavor. ially considered the best winter apple in California. ember.

CRAB APPLES

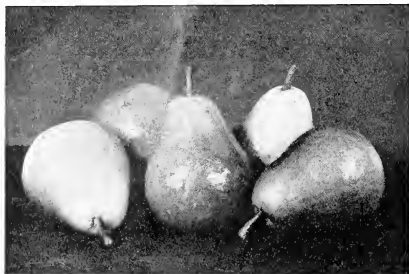
'ed Siberian. Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yel- with scarlet cheek, beautiful; tree an erect, free grower, rs when two or three years old. August.

/hitey. Large, skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed r carmine; flesh firm; juicy and flavor very pleasant. gust.

'ellow Siberian. Fruit is of large size, a beautiful golden ow and is borne in clusters. Flesh is amber color, juicy, -acid and highly prized for the making of preserves and es. The high quality and attractive appearance of this ety recommends it for every familv orchard. September.

GUARANTEE: The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

amily orchard



BARTLETT PEAR
California's leading variety for all purposes

THE PEAR

The pear is a fruit cultivated throughout California and the Pacific States generally, extending into Mexico. It does well in all soils, but succeeds best on a heavy loam. Of the whole range of commercial fruits it seems to thrive in alkali soils and is being largely planted in vineyards and orchards where the vines and trees have been killed. Pears are planted from 20 to 30 feet apart; on quince root 12 to 15 feet apart. Pruning is usually in the vase form of tree.

Pears—On French and Calleryana Roots

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.75	\$.60	\$.50	\$.45
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	.55	.45	.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	.40	.30	.25

The letter S, F or W following each name indicates whether it is a Summer, Fall or Winter variety.

***Bartlett (S).** Large; smooth; clear yellow; flesh white, juicy, buttery and highly perfumed. The most popular sort in this State; the best early variety and has no competitor for market or canning. August.

Double Worked on Quince—10 cents higher.

Bourre Bosc (F). A valuable pear for market and distant shipments in California. Fruit uniform in size, acute egg-shaped with long tapering neck. Skin a beautiful brownish yellow in color; flesh yellowish white, tender, melting, juicy with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree medium in size, very upright in habit. September.

Bourre Clairgeau (F). A quality shipping, canning, dessert and culinary variety. Fruit large, especially at the blossom end and tapering at the stem; skin yellow shaded with orange and red; flesh yellowish, juicy, buttery, somewhat granular and of a rich vinous flavor. One of the most productive pears. September.

Bourre d'Anjou (F). Does well in all sections of California. Fruit is large. Skin is greenish color, partially covered with russet and often shaded a dull crimson. Flesh whitish, of vinous flavor and highly perfumed. September.

***Bourre Hardy (F).** Considered a good commercial sort, and by all means a tree or two should be found in all family orchards. Fruit large, of a greenish color, covered with light russet, shaded with brownish red and sprinkled with brown dots. Flesh buttery, melting, juicy and highly perfumed. Can be successfully grown on the alluvial soils of the valley and especially on river bottoms. September.

Doyenne du Comice (F). Large, pyriform; fine yellow, lightly shaded with russet and crimson; melting, buttery, rich, sweet, slightly aromatic. A standard market variety. October.

Easter Beurre (W). Very large; yellowish green; fine grain, very buttery, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor. One of the best keepers. October.

Forelle (Trout) (W). Oblong, pyriform; lemon yellow, covered with red dots, hence the name Trout Pear; washed with deep red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, melting, slightly vinous. Late September and early October.

Glou Morceau (W). Large; clear yellow; fine grained, sugary, rich. Late November.

P. Barry (W). Large to very large; deep yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet; flesh whitish, juicy, melting, rich and slightly vinous; tree healthy and regular bearer. A fine market variety of long keeping qualities. December.

Seckel (Summer Seckel) (F). Rather small; regularly formed; yellow with russet red cheek; flesh cream color; flavor rich, spicy, unique and characteristic. Excels all other sorts in quality.

Wilder (S). Tree large, vigorous, very productive and remarkably ornamental. Fruit oblong-pyriform, symmetrical, with a very thick stem. Skin a bright lemon-yellow with a pinkish blush on the sunny side. Flesh white, tender, buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Is of good quality and keeps well. August.

Winter Nelis (W). Probably the finest winter variety so far produced. Tree very hardy and heavy bearer. Fruit medium and of a roundish formation; skin yellowish green dotted with russet; flesh creamy colored, fine-grained, buttery, melting, and full of rich, sweet, aromatic juice. December.

THE QUINCE

Its distribution is quite general, doing as well in the warm interior valleys as in the cooler coastal regions. In fact it thrives wherever there is sufficient moisture, or irrigation is practicable. The trees are tremendous bearers.

Quince—Budded on Quince Root

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.75	\$.60	\$.50
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	.55	.45
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	.40	.30

Apple (Orange). Large; roundish, with short neck; beautiful bright golden yellow; an old favorite. September.

***Pineapple.** Fruit very large, apple-shaped, clear yellow; flesh very tender; can be eaten raw like an apple; makes a high-flavored jelly. October.

Smyrna. Extremely large; elongated; lemon yellow; cooks tender and has a fine flavor; long keeper; tree strong grower with heavy foliage; very prolific. October.



BEURRE HARDY
A very good fall pear

*Recommended for family orchard



BLACK TARTARIAN CHERRY
A popular early black variety

THE CHERRY

Strictly speaking, the sections in which cherries can be grown to advantage are limited to localities where it does not get too hot during the summer months. In California the finest flavored and largest cherries are grown in the counties not too far distant from the San Francisco Bay region, and in the coastal sections generally, where the aridity of the climate is tempered by the sea air. The enormous profits realized from cherry orchards; the very excellent keeping qualities of many of the varieties, even when picked quite ripe, present a series of reasons for extending the field for the planting of cherries.

Cherries—On Mazzard and Mahaleb Roots

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.85	\$.70	\$.60	\$.55
4 to 6 grade.....	.80	.65	.55	.50
3 to 4 grade.....	.75	.60	.50	.45
2 to 3 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35

(Sweet Cherries)

***Bing.** A valuable market and shipping cherry. Fruit of large size, firm, heart-shaped and regular; skin smooth, glossy, deep maroon verging to black in color; flesh sweet, meaty and of a delicious flavor. Tree a good grower and cropper. June.

***Black Tartarian.** Largest size; bright purplish black; flesh purplish; thick, juicy, very rich and delicious; tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer; the best of the blacks. June.

Burbank. A highly flavored cherry somewhat larger than Black Tartarian and ten days earlier. Not a very heavy bearer.

Lambert. Large size and good quality; deep rich red, flesh firm, and flavor unsurpassed; excellent shipping variety; inclined to be a shy bearer. Ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau. July.

Lewelling (Black Republican, Black Oregon). Large size; cross between Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and the color of the latter. Very late and good and desirable for pollinating other varieties. July.

***Napoleon Bigarreau** (Royal Ann). A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Free grower and enormous bearer. July.

(Sour or Pie Cherries)

Early Richmond. Red; acid; valuable for cooking; productive. July.

English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, rich, acid; productive and late. July.

THE PEACH

For size, flavor, color, and shipping qualities, the peaches grown in this state have a national reputation. The tree prefers a light, deep, sandy loam, preferably inclined to be dry rather than too moist, but well drained. It should be not less than three or four feet deep, the more depth the better.

California enjoys a monopoly of canning and drying peaches, being the main source of supply in the United States. In addition an immense volume of this fruit is also shipped in the fresh state.

Peaches—Budded on Peach Root

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	.35	.30	.25

DRYING, SHIPPING AND HOME ORCHARD

Admiral Dewey. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; perfect freestone; flavor good. One of the best early yellows. July.

Alexander. Medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; flesh white, very juicy and sweet, with brisk, agreeable flavor. Very early. July.

Biley's Late. Fruit round, large; skin, greenish-white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and juicy. October.

Brigg's Red May. Recommended in all peach growing sections of California as an excellent early variety. Fruit round, large; skin pale green with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. Early June.

Early Crawford. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties both for home use and commercial planting. July.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties. August.



J. H. HALE PEACH
Firm and highly flavored—A good shipping variety

*Recommended for family orchard



Foster. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties for home use and commercial planting. August.

Hale's Early. Large, nearly round; skin greenish white, mostly covered with red and can be readily separated from flesh when fully ripe. Flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet and delicious; adheres partially to the pit. July.

Heath Cling. The most delicious of all clingstones; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh greenish white; very tender, and exceedingly juicy, with the richest, highest and most luscious flavor. September.

***J. H. Hale.** A valuable new table, shipping and drying peach. Smooth skin, almost fuzzless. Very firm. Ships almost like an apple. Yellow freestone; flesh tender, excellent quality. Larger than the Elberta and ripening about the same period. From a California standpoint an outstanding variety for shipping and drying. August.

Late Crawford. A quality market, shipping and drying peach. Fruit round-oval, compressed, with unequal halves. Skin deep yellow with a red cheek, somewhat splashed. Flesh deep yellow, of good substance and separates freely from the pit. Early August.

Lovell. This is probably the premier, all purpose peach; fine for canning, drying or shipping. Fruit nearly round and regular in size and shape; skin clear yellow with a marbled blush; flesh yellow, firm and of fine flavor. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer. August.

***Mayflower.** Introduced to the Pacific Coast by ourselves a few years ago as "the earliest peach known." Results have fully substantiated this claim and it still holds that title. It is absolutely red all over, with white flesh of excellent flavor. As large as Alexander and ripens three weeks earlier at Niles. June.

Muir. An excellent bearer, and does not curl; fruit large to very large; skin and flesh uniformly yellow clear to the pit; a fine shipper; as a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced. August.

Redbird Cling. A quality peach that should be in every home orchard. Tree hardy, bears early and abundantly. Skin is of a bright, glowing red color. Flesh white and firm. June.

Salway. Probably the most valuable late variety. Fruit large; skin of greenish-yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh clear yellow, tinged with red near the pit; tender, rich, sweet and of good quality. Tree is very healthy and productive. September.



One of our sturdy Peach trees

Strawberry. Should be in every home orchard. Fruit is of large size and regular, pit free. Skin pale yellow marbled with dark red. Flesh white, melting, juicy and vinous in flavor, red from the pit. July.

Strawberry Cling. (George's Late Cling.) Large, yellow striped with red; flesh white, red around pit; heavy and uniform bearer. September.

Yellow St. John. One of the best early peaches. Fruit large; orange yellow with deep red cheek. Juicy, sweet and a perfect freestone. Late June.

CANNING CLINGSTONES

Guame Cling. A variety of recent introduction of the same type as the Peak and Palora Cling. Flesh clear yellow and of good texture. One of the varieties preferred by the canning industry. August.

Palora Cling. Large yellow cling, with faint blush; of fine texture; firm and rich; one of the best clingstone varieties for canning. August.

Peak Cling. One of the most desirable clings for canning; skin slightly colored when exposed to sun; flesh a clear yellow to the pit; of fine texture and excellent flavor. Classed with the Palora and Hauss Cling varieties. August.

***Phillip's Cling.** Large; yellow; flesh clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; exceedingly rich and of high flavor. One of the best canning sorts. September.

Seller's Orange Cling. Recommended as one of the best midsummer canning and shipping varieties. Fruit is large, uniform and beautiful golden color. Flesh is deep golden, juicy, sweet and rich. Tree is large, strong grower and producer. Early August.

Tuscan Cling. Large; yellow; heavy bearer and one of our best Clings; fine shipper. In great demand by canners on account of its early ripening, being one of the first. July.



Irrigating a Peach orchard

*Recommended for family orchard



STANWICK NECTARINE
A leading variety

THE NECTARINE

There is a mistaken idea that the nectarine is a cross between peach and something else, while it is really nothing more nor less than a smooth skinned peach. The trees bear fully as well as the peach, and for canning, drying, and shipping, it has so many points in its favor that it is difficult indeed to comprehend why planters have not engaged in nectarine culture more extensively than they have.

Nectarine—Budded on Peach Root

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	.35	.30	.25

Gower. Ripens with Early Crawford Peach. No fruit of its class has met with such favor as has this new early nectarine. We strongly recommend it for home and commercial planting. Fruit very firm, freestone, and almost completely splashed with crimson. Ships like a clingstone peach. Very early; delicious flavor. Strong grower, bears abundantly. July.

Lippiat's Late. Fruit medium to large in size; color orange with red cheek; thin skin; flesh orange in color, firm and sweet; pit large and free. September.

New White. (Large White.) Rather large; nearly round; skin white with a light tinge of red when exposed; flesh white; tender and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. The most widely planted and popular variety in this State. August.

***Stanwick.** Very large, almost globular, often as large as a peach; skin pale, greenish-white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy and delicious. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety. August and September.

Victoria. Large, round and somewhat flat at the top; skin greenish yellow, crimson on side exposed to the sun; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A valuable drying and shipping variety. August.

THE APRICOT

As a commercial proposition, California has practically a monopoly in apricot culture, as in no other section of the United States is it produced in quantities at so small an expense, and with so little risk of crop failure. For canning, evaporating and drying, as well as for use in the fresh state, the fruit can hardly be excelled. It seems particularly well adapted to the coastal counties, where the fruit attains the largest size and has the highest flavor. In the warmer interior valleys it has a distinct advantage in that it ripens its fruit fully a month earlier than in the cooler sections of the State. Never plant apricot trees closer than 24 feet apart.

Apricots—Budded on Apricot, Myrobalan and Peach Root

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	.35	.30	.25

***Blenheim.** We recommend this variety in all apricot sections, as it has proven a winner wherever planted. Fruit is above medium size, color a deep orange. The flesh is a beautiful yellow, juicy and possessing a very fine flavor. Late June.

Hemskirke. Strongly resembles Moorpark in size and color, but differs in bearing better and ripening a little earlier and more evenly. August.

Moorpark. One of the largest, most popular and widely disseminated apricots; deep orange or brownish red; flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting freely from the stone; quite juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor; a favorite canning variety. In some sections a shy and irregular bearer. August.

New Castle. Medium size, round, well shaped; a shade smaller than the Royal, and two or three weeks earlier. July.

Royal. A standard variety; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; equally valuable for canning and drying. July.

Tilton. Large, oval, slightly compressed; flesh firm, yellow and parts readily from the stone; heavy and regular bearer; seems to be more exempt from late frosts than any other variety. July.



TILTON APRICOT

THE PRUNE

Prunes and plums are so closely allied that remarks pertaining to one fruit are equally applicable to the other. Practically speaking, the prune is characterized by its sweet, firm flesh, which has the property of drying and curing without the seed being removed.

Prunes—On Peach, Almond and Myrobalan Roots

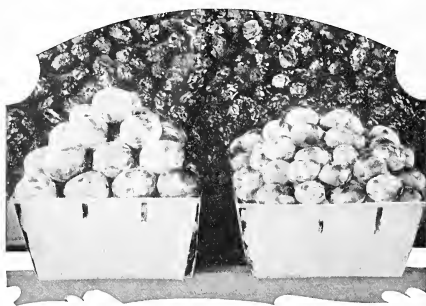
	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.75	\$.60	\$.50	\$.45
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	.55	.45	.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	.40	.30	.25

***Burton.** In type like the French prune (Petite d'Agen) but in size the largest prune yet introduced, the dried fruit averaging 20-30 to the pound. Skin violet-purple; flesh golden-yellow, fine grained and sweetly acidulous. Late August.

Double XX Saratoga French Prune. This is a genuine bud sport of the French Prune. The trees are remarkably strong growers, exceeding any other variety of prune. The bearing quality of the trees has been fully demonstrated. In size it stands in line with the Imperial Epineuse. August.

Hungarian. (Grosse Prune, Pond's Seedling.) Very large, dark red, juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productivity and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant market. September.

*Recommended for family orchard



BURTON—FRENCH IMPROVED

Imperial Epineuse. (Clairac Mammoth.) The tree is a very heavy bearer of extra large fruits. The fruit is not processed with the same ease as are some other varieties. Dried, the fruit averages forty to fifty to the pound, and when the processing is completed, the fruit takes on a jet black color, with a most delicious flavor. August.

Improved French Prune. (Petite d'Agén.) Identical with the French prune, but with fruit running to larger sizes, and the trees being of a more willowy habit. August.

Robe de Sargent. Medium size; oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious; a valuable drying and preserving variety. Dries larger and darker than French. August.

Sugar. Extremely early, very large; yellow flesh, tender and sugary; skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick, white bloom. Tree an unusually vigorous grower and very productive. July.

THE PLUM

The plum in its geographical distribution on the West Coast of the United States, and particularly in California, covers a wide range of soils and climates, being thrifty both along the Coast regions and in the interior valleys, and well up into the foothills.

Plums—On Peach and Myrobalan Roots

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.75	\$.60	\$.50	\$.45
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	.55	.45	.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	.40	.30	.25

Bavay's Green Gage (Reine Claude de Bavay). Large, roundish; greenish yellow; fine flavor; highly recommended for canning. September.

Beauty. A late introduction, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with large, healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa. June.

Burbank. Large; rich cherry red, slightly mottled with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, very sweet when fully ripe; agreeable flavor; tree vigorous grower; bears early and is extremely productive. August.

Climax. Very large; heart shaped; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion red; flesh yellow. A superb rich variety. Commands the highest price in Eastern markets. Vigorous grower and very productive. July.

Clyman. Large; mottled reddish purple, with beautiful blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet. Valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening. July.

Damson. Perhaps more widely planted and better known on the markets than any other plum. Excellent for preserves, jellies, pies, etc. Fruit small, roundish; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid. A very prolific bearer. Every home orchard should contain at least one tree. September.

Formosa. Tree is a very vigorous, upright grower with luxuriant foliage. Fruit is very large, heart shape, light cherry red with pale yellow flesh. Firm, sweet and delicious. Heavy bearer. July, shortly after Santa Rosa.

Grand Duke. A valuable late plum; very large; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; sweet and rich when ripe. August.

Jefferson. Large, oval; yellow with a reddish cheek; flesh very rich, juicy, luscious, high flavor; a very fine canning variety. August.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large; greenish yellow, covered with red on the sunny side; flesh very solid and firm when ripe; juicy, and with a rich vinous flavor; pit very small. A fine market variety. August.

President. An English plum of very recent introduction. Fruit uniform, large and shaped like Yellow Egg. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. In the Vacaville district it is recognized as the most promising of market plums. September.

***Santa Rosa.** Regarded as one of the best Japanese types of plums. Very large; deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom. Flesh yellow, streaked and shaded crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals. June.

Satsuma. Fruit large, nearly round; dark red, flesh dark red; solid color from skin to pit; firm, rather juicy, fair flavor; pit very small. Extremely productive. August.

Simon. Vigorous, upright tree with peachlike foliage. Skin brick red with flesh yellow, firm, sweet and with a pineapple flavor. August.

Tragedy. Classified as a prune but in reality a plum. The tree is an upright strong grower, and is found in the central coast and interior valleys and foothill sections to be a heavy bearer. A good market variety; carries well. Dark purple in color; flesh a yellowish green; very juicy and rich. July.

***Washington.** Very large; roundish; greenish yellow, sometimes with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious. August.

Wickson. Very large; yellow, overlaid with glowing carmine with a white, heavy bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; pit small. Remarkable for long keeping. August.

Yellow Egg. Tree large, hardy and productive. Fruit long oval and large. Skin a deep yellow, with a white bloom. The flesh is yellow, firm, juicy, rather acid, but becoming sweet when fully ripe. Very popular with commercial canneries and a favorite for home use and canning. August.



SANTA ROSA PLUM

*Recommended for family orchard



THE FIG

No deciduous tree grown in the semi-tropical and temperate zones adapts itself to a wider range of climates and soils than the fig. They will withstand a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter months without being injured.

Grown from Cuttings

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 grade.....	.55	.40	.30	.25

Calimyrna (Smyrna). The genuine Smyrna fig. Skin lemon-yellow; pulp reddish-amber, sometimes pale amber, turning to dark amber just before falling. Tree of spreading habit. Requires caprification. Mid-summer.

***Duro Black** (Portuguese Black). The largest of all figs; thrives well in the cool coast sections. Skin smooth, violet black, with green neck; pulp reddish. August.

Kadota (White Endrich). Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white to pink. One of the best for canning, preserving and pickling. Inferior for drying. Never sours when planted in dampest locations. August.

Mission (California Black). The well known local variety; fruit large, dark purple, almost black, when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig; tree grows to large size and bears immense crops. Mid-summer.

CAPRI FIGS

These are the wild figs which furnish the pollen by which the Smyrna figs are fertilized through the aid of the fig-wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) that lives and breeds in the capri figs. Without capri figs the Smyrna figs cannot be made to bear. For orchard purposes, one capri fig for twenty Calimyrna is sufficient, but if only one Calimyrna is planted it is still necessary to have a capri fig tree.

Roeding's Capri No. 3. Figs of the Profichi crop very large, heavily ribbed and developing a larger number of galls with insects than other varieties. The earliest of all.

Stanford. A good all-around variety. Tree a very rapid grower and heavy bearer of large figs full of galls. Figs mature after the No. 3.

THE PERSIMMON
Grafted on Persimmon Root

	Each Rate	10 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$1.50	\$1.25
3 to 4 grade.....	1.25	1.00

***Hachiya.** Fruit very large, oblong, conical pointed toward the apex; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches, flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent; a valuable variety, considered to be one of the best.

Fuyu. A new variety that promises to become a leading commercial sort. Fruit is never astringent. Medium size fruit of deep red color.

THE OLIVE

Olive culture has attained distinctive commercial rank in California, the acreage being quite large. California olive oil and pickled olives are of fine quality. The tree does well in all sections of the state.

Olives—Grown from Cuttings and Grafted

	Each Rate	10 Rate
1" and up—Caliper.....	\$1.75	\$1.50
3/4" to 1" Caliper.....	1.50	1.25
5/8" to 3/4" Caliper.....	1.25	1.00
1/2" to 5/8" Caliper.....	1.00	.90

Ascolano and Sevillano, 10c higher.

	Each Rate	10 Rate
6" Pots, 3/8" to 1/2" Caliper.....	\$1.50	\$1.25

Manzanillo

Ascolano. Bears early; very large, exceeded only by Sevillano; proportion of pit to fruit smallest of all; one of the best pickling sorts. September.

Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy and a regular and prolific bearer. October.

***Mission.** Tree a handsome upright grower and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent for pickles; makes a superior oil. October.

Sevillano. (True Spanish Queen.) The tree is a strong grower with branches spreading, and leaves large and long. The fruit, picked green, is pickled and exported from Spain to all parts of the world under the name of the "Queen Olive."

Nut Trees

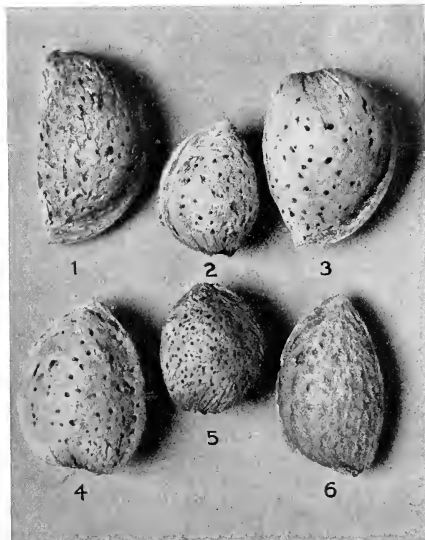
Nut trees are admirably adapted to boulevard and roadside planting, giving a beauty to the landscape in addition to their economic values for their crops of edible nuts. In Europe a large per cent of the nut crops in the Mediterranean region are the result of roadside plantings. A similar practice can be advantageously followed in the adornment of California highways by the use of nut bearing trees.

THE ALMOND

Almond trees are budded on almond and peach roots, never on apricot root. The peach root should always be given the preference on loamy, compact soils, which are retentive of moisture. A well-drained warm soil and a locality where there is not too frequent an occurrence of frost in the spring are the requisites to make almond culture a success. Cross-pollination is an interesting phase of almond culture and alternating three to six rows of a variety has a very marked effect on improving the yield.

Almonds—Budded on Almond and Peach Root

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$.70	\$.55	\$.45	\$.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.65	.50	.40	.35
2 to 3 grade.....	.50	.35	.30	.25



1. NE PLUS ULTRA 2. TEXAS PROLIFIC 3. PEERLESS
4. I. X. L. 5. DRAKE 6. NONFAREIL

*Recommended for family orchard



Drake's Seedling. Of the Languedoc class; very prolific and a regular, abundant bearer.

I. X. L. Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower; nuts large; hulls easily; shells soft, but perfect.

Ne Plus Ultra. A sturdy and rather upright grower; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nuts large and long; almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily.

***Nonpareil.** Of a weeping style of growth, but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell.

Peerless. Preferred to I. X. L. by some growers, having larger nuts, but otherwise resembling that variety. A favorite in the Sacramento Valley where it produces regular and heavy crops.

Texas Prolific. Nut medium size; shells perfect and well filled. A very heavy and regular bearer. It is of the greatest value for planting with other sorts to increase their yield by aiding in pollination. Tree is a fine, strong grower.

THE CHESTNUT

Its dark, green glossy foliage and its wide spreading habit renders the chestnut tree valuable as an avenue tree, while its nuts give it an added economic value. Where solitary trees fail to bear, the staminate and pistillate blossoms do not mature at the same time. Does well in the coastal regions, and adapts itself to most any situation.

Budded Chestnuts

	Each Rate	10 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$3.00	\$2.75
3 to 4 grade.....	2.50	2.25

Marron de Comble. A very rapid growing tree of spreading habit. Nuts large and of the very best quality. We regard this as the best variety.

Chestnut Seedlings

	Each Rate	10 Rate
6 to 8 grade.....	\$2.00	\$1.75
4 to 6 grade.....	1.50	1.25
3 to 4 grade.....	1.00	.90

Italian or Spanish. A very rapid growing tree of spreading habit. Nuts large and of the very best quality.

Marron de Comble Seedlings 25c higher than above.

THE FILBERT

Filberts—From Layers

	Each Rate	10 Rate
3 to 4 grade.....	\$1.25	\$1.00

Barcelona. The best commercial variety. Nut large and of excellent flavor.

Daviana. Medium sized and of fine flavor.

Du Chilly. A large nut bearing fairly good crops. Used extensively as a pollinizer of Barcelona.

White Aveline. Chiefly of value as a pollinizer.

THE PECAN

The trees thrive in a great variety of soils, doing well in a stiff clay, or porous sand. The planting of trees should be confined to soils where moisture is either supplied by natural means or irrigation. The advisability of planting only named varieties of grafted or budded trees is conceded by experienced planters.

Pecans—Grafted on Pecan Seedlings

	Each Rate	10 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$3.00	\$2.75
3 to 4 grade.....	2.50	2.25

Schley. A great favorite; nut light reddish brown; shell very thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full and plump, and of the very best quality.

Stuart. A standard variety in commercial orchards today. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan. Tree a vigorous grower; nuts large; desirable in shape and fine in appearance; always well filled; meat a good flavor.

Success. Of recent introduction. Nut large, cylindrical and tapering at the apex; shell thin, and parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of good quality. Tree vigorous and a regular cropper.

THE WALNUT

This tree prefers a rather loamy, deep, rich soil. The tree is practically free from insect pests, and when once established requires little care as far as pruning is concerned. Good and thorough cultivation is necessary for activity in the growth of the tree, causing it to respond with bountiful crops.

Walnuts—Grafted on California Black Walnuts

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
8 to 10 grade.....	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.50
6 to 8 grade.....	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25
4 to 6 grade.....	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
3 to 4 grade.....	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75

Eureka. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

***Franquette.** Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. We have fruited this variety for many years, never failing to get a full crop. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

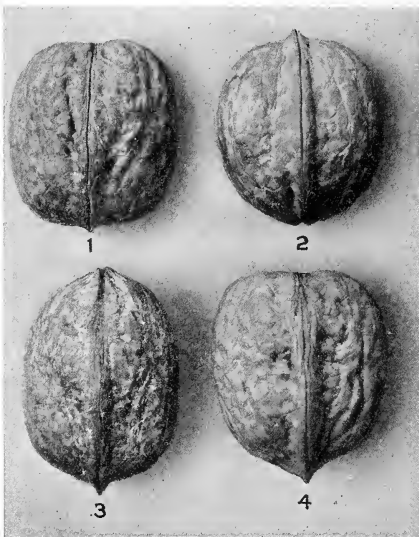
Mayette. One of the best; nuts large and uniform, decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

Payne's Seedling. A large shapely, walnut. First discovered by Geo. C. Payne through whose efforts it has been brought up to its present state of perfection. Fully as large as the Franquette. Bears regularly and heavily.

Walnut Seedlings

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.65	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35
4 to 6 grade.....	.60	.45	.35	.30
3 to 4 grade.....	.55	.40	.30	.25

California Black. Rapid growing and desirable as a stock for grafting or budding. Adapts itself to all conditions. The nuts are of medium size and hard, with smooth shells.



1. MAYETTE
3. EUREKA

2. FRANQUETTE
4. PAYNE'S SEEDLING

*Recommended for family orchard



Citrus and Tropical Fruits



WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE

Citrus trees are partial to a friable sandy loam soil possessing good drainage, and to moisture in the summer months, hence irrigation is essential. Our trees are all grown from selected buds cut from record performance trees, hence are dependable and true to label. Where soil and climate are favorable, every family orchard and garden should possess at least a few citrus trees.

Grading of Citrus Trees. Citrus trees are measured by caliper, the diameter of the stem of the tree being taken three inches above where the tree is budded. The two-year buds have twenty-four inch stems and eighteen to twenty-four inch heads while the one-year buds have stems of the same height and twelve to fourteen-inch heads.

	Each Rate	10 Rate
2 yr. buds 1 to 1 1/4" caliper.....	\$5.00	\$4.50
2 yr. buds 3/4 to 1" caliper.....	4.50	4.00
2 yr. buds 3/8 to 3/4" caliper.....	4.00	3.50
1 yr. buds 1/2 to 3/8" caliper.....	3.50	3.25

Washington Navel Orange. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market.

Valencia Late Orange. Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Second only to Washington Navel in the extent of its dissemination. The summer orange of California.

Eureka Lemon. Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size, thin rind; a good keeper; few seeds, very popular, especially in coast regions.

Marsh's Seedless Pomelo. One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish; skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy and of excellent quality.

Bearess Seedless Lime. Very large; very juicy, with pronounced acidity. One of the best in cultivation. Hardy, enormously productive and matures fruit the year round.

Citrus—Dwarf Varieties

	Each Rate	10 Rate
1 yr. buds 1/2 to 3/8" caliper.....	\$3.50	\$3.25

Kumquat. The smallest and hardest citrus fruit. Tree is dwarf and of symmetrical shape. Bears small olive shaped fruits in greatest profusion.

Satsuma Orange. Tree thornless, dwarf habit; the kid glove orange of Japan. The hardest of all oranges. Ripe in October.

Tangerine Orange. Fruit flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich; color deep red. Ripe February to May.

THE POMEGRANATE

Growers of pomegranates are finding an increased demand for the fruit and there seems to be much encouragement for the planting of a considerable acreage at this time.

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
6 to 8 grade.....	\$7.00	\$5.50	\$4.50
4 to 6 grade.....	.65	.50	.40
3 to 4 grade.....	.60	.45	.35

Wonderful. The largest and most attractive. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor.

THE JUJUBE. Chinese Date Plum

Our stock of Jujubes consists of the very best varieties. The fruits ripen in the fall and winter months.

	Each Rate	10 Rate
4 to 6 grade.....	\$2.50	\$2.25

THE LOQUAT

A beautiful evergreen shrub or tree, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, bearing pear-shaped fruit of a pleasant acidulous flavor and lemon yellow color. The large budded varieties listed below are far superior to the seedlings usually grown. The loquat is used quite extensively for making jellies, jams and preserves. Trees are easily grown and may be planted 20 to 24 feet apart.

Balled, 4 to 5 grade.....	Each \$3.50
Balled, 3 to 4 grade.....	Each 2.75

Advance. Worthy of its name, being a decided advance over other sorts; fruit elongated, larger than Giant; proportion of flesh larger than usual.

Premier. Fruit very large, pear-shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe it has a sweet, cherry-like flavor.

Thales. A Chinese variety, probably the largest of all loquats. Fruit firm and of a distinctive medium rich flavor; flesh deep orange.

THE AVOCADO. Alligator Pear

A tropical or subtropical pear-shaped or spherical fruit of great food value, which will undoubtedly become one of the leading commercial subtropical fruits. Recent experiments have demonstrated that this highly nutritious, nutty flavored fruit may be grown wherever the orange thrives, but commercially should not be planted where the temperature goes below 28 degrees Fahrenheit. Where conditions will permit, no one should neglect to plant one or more of this delicious fruit.

Budded on Hardy Avocado Seedlings

4 to 5 grade.....	Each \$6.00
3 to 4 grade.....	Each 5.00

Fuerte. Skin quite smooth, of greenish color; flavor excellent with a high percentage of oil. One of the standard winter ripening varieties.

Puebla. Medium to large, roundish oval; skin smooth, glossy purple, medium thick; flesh very rich; bears young and heavily. Ripens in winter months

Refer to page 49 for planting instructions



Table, Raisin and Wine Grapes

THE GRAPE

The varieties we offer are the recognized standards as raisin, table and juice grapes. Our stock of vines is grown in Stanislaus County on new land, producing a vigorous root system.

Table and Raisin Varieties

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
No. 1 grade.....	.15	\$.12½	\$.06	\$.05
No. 2 grade.....	.10	.07½	.05	.03½

We have indicated the time of ripening by periods. In explanation: Those ripening first are classified under the 1st period; varieties ripening in the fall, under the 2nd period, and the last types are designated as 3rd period.

Black Hamburg. A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere. 2nd period.

Black Monukka. Berries seedless, medium size, elongated; clusters large; skin thin, nearly black; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. 1st period.

Cornichon. Berries very large, oblong; dark blue, almost black; covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick; a good shipping grape. 3rd period.

Emperor. Clusters large; berries large, oval, rose-colored; one of the most valuable grapes for shipping long distances. Does not ripen well near the coast. 3rd period.

Flame Tokay. Berries very large; berries large; skin thick, pale red, or flame colored; flesh firm, sweet; a splendid shipping grape. 2nd period.

Gros Colman. FRESNO BEAUTY. Bunches large, thick shouldered; berries very large, round; skin tough, dark purple or black; flesh coarse; but juicy and sweet. 3rd period.

Malaga. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive; bunches very large, loose shouldered; berry very large, oval yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. 1st period.

Muscat. Bunches large, long and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored. 2nd period.

Rose of Peru. BLACK PRINCE. Bunches very large; berries large, oval; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sprightly; a fine market variety. 2nd period.

Thompson's Seedless. Resembles Sultana in some respects, but in others is superior. Bunches large and long; berries yellow, seedless. 1st period.

Foreign Wine Varieties

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
No. 1 grade.....	.15	\$.12½	\$.06	\$.05
No. 2 grade.....	.10	.07½	.05	.03½

Alicante Bouschet. More in demand than any other variety of wine grape. This is due to its heavy bearing and the fact that its juice is deep red. 2nd period.

Black Malvoise. An early wine grape which is also desirable as a table variety. Berries medium size, oblong, borne in loose bunches; skin reddish black; flesh firm and of good flavor. 2nd period.

Carignan. Medium, slightly oblong; makes a superior type of red wine. Vine a fine grower and abundant bearer. 2nd period.

Grenache. A strong-growing variety; bunches conical, rather loose; berries bluish black; makes excellent wine, but requires age. 2nd period.

Mission. The well known variety cultivated at the missions by the Spanish Padres; strong, sturdy grower, bearing large, black berries; valuable for wine. 2nd period.

Zinfandel. Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; succeeds well in most any climate. 2nd period.

Rare Varieties

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
No. 1 grade.....	.20	\$.15	\$.07½	\$.06
No. 2 grade.....	.15	.10	.06	.04½

Dizmar. Berry medium to large; skin a rich yellow, flesh firm, crisp and tender with excellent flavor. 2nd period.

Maraville de Malaga. Color deep red with blue bloom. Unusually delicious flavor; excellent shipping and keeping qualities. 2nd period.

Olivette Blanche. As this variety does not ripen until late fall, it is adapted only to warm climates. The grape is large, fully 2 inches long, never too close; berries long, olive-shaped, greenish amber, slightly brown on side exposed to the sun, firm with a neutral flavor. 3rd period.

Ribier. GROS GUILLAUME. Berries extra large on medium sized bunches. Color intense blue-black. The most beautiful grape grown. Its flavor and bearing qualities are in keeping with its appearance. 2nd period.

American Varieties

	Each Rate	10 Rate
No. 1 grade.....	\$.35	\$.25

American Grapes are known in California as "Slip Skin Grapes." More of these should be planted, particularly for table use and arbors. The following do remarkably well:

Catawba. An old standard variety in the eastern states; bunches large and loose, berries coppery red. 2nd period.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blueblack; sweet, pulpy, tender. 2nd period.

Isabella. A strong-growing variety, specially adapted for arbors; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich, with a slightly musky aroma. 2nd period.

Phylloxera Resistant Grape

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate	1000 Rate
No. 1 grade.....	.15	\$.12½	\$.06	\$.05

Rupestris St. George. One of the most popular Phylloxera-resistant varieties, both in Europe and in California, having many desirable characteristics. Growth erect and strong with heavy wood. Thrives under more widely variant soil conditions than any other resistant stock.



MARAVILLE DE MALAGA



The Small Fruits

Everything (excepting Tree Protectors) listed on this page priced post paid when order calls for five or more

BLACKBERRIES

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.20	\$.15	\$.10

Cory Thornless. (NEW.) The big luscious berries often grow to a length of 2½ inches, having a small core; are almost seedless and the distinctive flavor is suggestive of the wild berry.

Crandall's Early. Large, firm and very good flavor; it ripens fully two weeks before any other sort, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

Evergreen. Beautiful, cut-leaved foliage; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious; it continues to ripen from early summer until late in the fall. An excellent trellis and arbor plant.

Himalaya. Wonderfully vigorous grower; fruit fairly good size, almost round, juicy and with small seeds. Bears during summer and until late in the fall; should be trellised.

Lawton. Fruit large, ripens late, very productive.

Mammoth Blackberry. A rampant grower of trailing habit. Enormously productive and very early. Fruit very large, jet black, two inches long. A very superior berry.

RASPBERRIES

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.20	\$.15	\$.10

Cuthbert. An old favorite; large and handsome; bears transportation well; very productive.

Kansas Black Cap. Fruit medium size; color glossy black; flavor piquant and agreeable.

La France. A new red variety noted for its size and long bearing season. A very strong grower and heavy bearer.

LOGANBERRY

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.20	\$.15	\$.10

Loganberry. Vine an exceedingly strong grower; trails upon the ground like a dewberry, but should be grown on a trellis; fruit is often an inch and a quarter long, dark red, with the shape of a blackberry, the color of a raspberry and the flavor a combination of both; a splendid shipper.

DEWBERRIES

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.20	\$.15	\$.10

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large glossy, black, handsome fruit of excellent quality; the fruit ripens early and the plant does not sucker.

YOUNGBERRY

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.20	\$.15	\$.10

Youngberry. A cross between the Dewberry and Loganberry. Berries larger than loganberries, purplish-black and similar to raspberries in flavor. Vine is a very vigorous grower and begins bearing at an early age.

STRAWBERRIES

	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.03	\$.02

Banner Strawberry. This truly wonderful variety is considered to be the queen of the strawberry family. For Cali-

fornia planting there is no variety that can equal it. The berry is firm, color deep red, very sweet in flavor and best of all a splendid keeper; abundant bearer and a long lived plant, the one desirable variety for home and commercial planting.

Progressive Everbearing. Berries medium size, firm and of good flavor; deep red color throughout. The most nearly continuously bearing variety yet introduced.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Do well in the coastal regions and on the higher mountain plateaus; will not thrive where they are subject to unsaid.

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.20	\$.15	\$.10

CURRENTS

Cherry. Fruit of the largest; bunches short, berries large, deep red.

GOOSEBERRIES

Champion. A variety from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer and entirely free from mildew.

Houghton. A vigorous grower; fruit medium size, roundish, inclining to oval; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender, sweet and good; entirely free from mildew.

ASPARAGUS

	Each Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.03	\$.02½

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety; large and productive; almost universally cultivated in this State.

Palmetto. Southern variety adapted for all sections. Very early and a heavy yielder.

Washington. Rust resistant; large, dark green shoots with purple tips. Very popular new variety.

ARTICHOKE

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.20	\$.15	\$.12½

Globe Artichoke. Buds of large size with very thin fleshy scales. If buds are cut as soon as ready a succession of crops can be secured.

HOP VINES

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.15	\$.07	\$.05

Climbing vines valuable for ornament.

RHUBARB

	Each Rate	10 Rate	100 Rate
Selected	\$.35	\$.25	\$.15

Burbanks Winter Crimson Rhubarb. A vigorous grower, producing medium sized stalks during the entire winter.

TREE PROTECTORS

The **Yucca Tree Protectors** will insure your trees from injury of rabbits, squirrels, gophers, grasshoppers, borers, frost and sunburn. These protectors are cheap, durable and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Length	Width	Wt. Per 100	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$22.00
24 in.	7 in.	18 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	19.00
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	15.50
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.50	14.00
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.40	13.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.30	12.00

No order for less than 25 Protectors accepted.



Prices of roses are postpaid. Abbreviations refer to classes, as follows: H. T., Hybrid Tea; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; Poly., Polyantha; Mult., Multiflora; Nois., Noisette; H. W., Hybrid Wichuriana; Cher., Cherokee; Clg. H. T., Climbing Hybrid Tea; Clg. Poly., Climbing Polyantha; T., Tea.

[illegible]

Aristocratic Three (Lord Charlemont, Lady Margaret Stewart, Dame Edith Helen).....	\$3.75
Niles Three (Los Angeles, Hoosier Beauty, Daily Mail)	2.15
Niles Quartet (Angele Pernet, Padre, Etoile de Feu, The Queen Alexandra).....	3.75
3 New Roses (Mrs. Henry Bowles, Shot Silk, Rev. F. Page-Roberts).....	2.75
6 New Roses (Cuba, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Mrs. Lovell Swisher, Talisman).....	7.25
Clg. Niles Three (Clg. Los Angeles, Clg. Hoosier Beauty, Clg. Mme. Edouard Herriot).....	2.15
Every Bear Brand Rose is marked with our permanent celluloid label.	

Send for our profusely illustrated 1930 Rose Catalogue
CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO. NILES, CALIFORNIA



How to Plant and Care for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

IN our climate, both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs can be successfully transplanted during the winter months, with the exception of palms and bamboos, which move best in late spring and early summer. This applies, however, more particularly to plants dug from the open ground. Plants grown in pots, or established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care.

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do not fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Be sure to make the soil friable before shoveling in. Fill the hole about three-quarters full; then tramp it in. Then pour in from fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The following day level up the ground around the tree but do not tramp it.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants, by placing one hand under the ball; with the other steadying the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. After the hole is three-fourths filled with soil, water freely and then draw loose soil around the body of the tree, but under no consideration tramp it down. Do not remove the burlap from the ball (except as indicated above), as it will soon rot.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants are received, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half of the bottom, then reverse the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well

tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is best to leave a good basin around the plant, which should be filled several times to insure the water reaching the bottom of the hole. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. This means with large trees, having a body of from two to four inches in diameter, to top them within ten feet of the ground and shorten all lateral branches to eight inches. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sunburn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough whitewashing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the tree.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insure a straight growth. In fastening the tree to the stake, wrap some burlap around the body of the tree first so as to prevent chafing.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Trees may live even though neglected, but will fail to render the satisfaction and pleasure that is possible if well cared for. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking. This is vastly better than giving them a little water at a time. Keep the ground around your plants and trees thoroughly loose. A good mulch is a great help. Our stock properly planted and cared for will well repay any little additional expenditure of time and money, by adding in increasing measure to the attractiveness of the garden and home.

SUGGESTIONS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF PLANTING

You will find these lists of value in selecting ornamental trees and shrubs. Refer to index on page 50 to find descriptions and prices.

Trees for Shade and Street Planting

Acacia	Locust
Ash	Maple
Camphor Tree	Pepper Tree
Catalpa	Poplar
Elm	Plane
Eucalyptus	Silk Oak
Horse Chestnut	Sweet Gum

Hedge Plants

Boxwood	Pittosporum
Euonymus	Privet
Evergreen Cherry	Pyracantha
Myrtle	Viburnum
Phillyrea	

For Shaded Locations

Aucuba	Fatsia
Azalea	Hypericum
Boxwood	Mahonia
Camellia	Rhododendron
Cestrum	Veronica
Daphne	

Resistant to Drought

Acacia	Leptospermum
Callistemon	Melaleuca
Casuarina	Nerium
Cistus	Spanish Broom
Eucalyptus	

Rock Garden Plants

Carmichaelia	Festuca
Cotoneaster microphylla	Pinus mughus
Cuphea	Junipers (Prostrate)
Euonymus radicans	Vinca
Fatsia	

Berried Shrubs and Trees

Aucuba	Nandina
Cornus capitata	Pepper Tree
Cotoneaster	Pyracantha
Barberry	Snowberry
Madrone	Strawberry Tree
Mountain Ash	

For Spanish and Semi-Tropical Effects

Acacia	Italian Cypress
Araucaria	Palms
Bamboo	Pomegranate
Callistemon	Scarlet Eucalyptus
Citrus Trees	Spanish Broom
Dracena	

California Native Plants

Box Elder	Live Oak
California Sycamore	Madrone
Carpenteria	Mahonia
Ceanothus	Monterey Cypress
Evergreen Cherry	Monterey Pine
Fan Palm	Oregon Maple
Incense Cedar	Redwood
Lawson Cypress	Wild Currant

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Modesto Office

Prices. Are for stock delivered at the postoffice, express or freight depot in Modesto. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Remittances. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. Remittances may be made to us either by postoffice or express money order, registered letter, bank draft or check. On export orders cash must accompany the order, or confirmed bankers' credit, or satisfactory banking references. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied by one-quarter the amount of the order.

Packing. We pride ourselves on thoroughly understanding how to handle shipments going to any part of the United States, or for export. Even if several months on the road, stock will reach destination in good order with our thorough method of packing if given ordinary good care en route. We pack stock as lightly as possible, consistent of course, with the distance it must travel. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after

they have been accepted by the carriers and found to be in good order. No charges made for packing stock going to any part of the United States.

Inspection. Every shipment we send out will carry a certificate of inspection. We endeavor to keep ourselves fully informed on the quarantine laws affecting shipments of nursery stock to any point in the United States, to prevent any delay in the forwarding of orders. The same policy is observed on all of our foreign shipments.

Errors. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify them, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us within ten days after receipt of the goods.

Auto Truck Delivery. We are in a position to make deliveries by truck to many parts of California. Charges for such services will be made as reasonable as possible. The advantage to our customers is that the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is saved and in addition to this much more prompt delivery is assured at destination without the cost of rehandling.



Our truck loaded for local delivery

GUARANTEE. The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.



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CEDRUS DEODARA. INDIAN CEDAR. The most popular conifer grown in California. It is hardy under a wide range of climatic conditions, makes a rapid growth and apparently has no insect enemies. The drooping branches are heavily clothed with foliage which is bluish-green on young trees but which grows darker with age. In recent years it has acquired immense popularity as an outdoor Living Christmas Tree. (For prices refer to page 4.)